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GERMAN OFFENSIVES HAMMER DEFENSES ALONG KUBAN RIVER; SOVIET TROOPS THROWN BACK

Huge Trophies Claimed By High Command In Campaign

AIR ATTACK HEAVY

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—Swiftly approaching the upper reaches of the Kuban River, German tank units have shattered the Red Army's stubborn resistance and have captured numerous war trophies, the High Command communique revealed today.

Northwest of the German push, enemy rear guards have been thrown back toward the south in the Jeja sector, the High Command said.

"Between the Sal and Don Rivers, combined German and Rumanian forces have pushed the Soviet forces back toward the east," the German communique stated, adding, "German bomber and destroyer planes supported the ground troops."

Soviet communication lines in the Kuban district in particular, the railway line from Baku to Rostov was subjected to concentrated Axis air attacks.

The High Command said, "In the Don basin Soviet counter-attacks were successfully repulsed, destroying an additional 85 Red tanks. The German troops were ably supported by German dive-bombers and anti-aircraft detachments of the air forces.

"During the course of night attacks two tankers and six freight ships were sunk and nine others were damaged on the Volga River," the war communique disclosed.

Meanwhile Axis fighter planes bombed the Halfar airdrome on the island fortress of Malta, the High Command said, while an enemy transport was sunk by a German submarine cruising in the eastern Mediterranean.

The German war communique also disclosed that the Luftwaffe raided the British east coast and the Midlands during the night, bombing strategic military installations, the High Command said.

Two hundred and forty-eight British planes were destroyed between July 23 and August 2, the High Command said, 84 of these planes were downed over the Mediterranean and North African war fronts, adding, "we lost 78 planes."

Yeisk Threatened

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—German forces are approaching Yeisk on the Azov Sea, 112 kilometers southwest of Rostov, it is reported by Reuters from Moscow today.

Fierce Fight Raging

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—In the Caucasus campaign, German forces are rushing steadily toward the Kuban River region, sending to the firing line fresh infantry and mechanized units which are steadily coming up from the rear, according to information given by neutral circles at Vichy.

On August 1 and 2, German forces came to a frontal conflict with the Soviet main troops along the Rostov-Baku Railway line, and the fighting has been fiercely resumed now.

Meanwhile, German vanguards are now fighting the Soviet units between Petroskaya and Kremenskaya, where the Soviets are trying to prevent the German advance by mobilizing all possible reserves, tank and artillery corps, but the situation is turning unfavorable to the Soviets.

According to the announcement issued by the German High Command yesterday, German forces succeeded in breaking through the Stalingrad-Novoroshisk Railway line. Thus, the Caucasus is now connected with Central Russia with only the route running from the Volga to the Caspian Sea. However, this line is steadily threatened by the German air force.

Germans Give Chase

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 3.—The Axis forces in hot pursuit of the retreating Soviet troops in the North Caucasus region have entered deep into the area north of the Kuban River yesterday and have broken through a line connecting Byelaya and Glina, the German High Command announced this noon.

The retreating Soviet forces are said to have suffered many losses in men and arms. As the German advance has been so rapid, the So-

(Continued on Page 2)

Bombing of Iceland By Reich Warplanes Admitted by Allies

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Formations of German bombers intensively attacked Iceland on Saturday, it was announced yesterday by the Allied military headquarters in Iceland, according to a Reykjavik dispatch received here. The damages inflicted are yet unknown.

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—Extensive conflagrations broke out when the German air force raided important plants along the Tichoresk-Armawjr Railway line, the High Command announced today in a special war communique. The Luftwaffe also raided Armawjr, while several transport trains were set ablaze. Also, it reports German bomber and Stuka formations destroyed enemy attempts to break through the central sector of the Eastern Front.

TANIGUCHI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LOAN

Finance Vice-Minister Hopes Recent Aid to Nanking Will Ease Currency in China

The recent loan of ¥100,000,000 by the Bank of Japan to the Central Reserve Bank of China should be regarded as "the true expression of the ideal for formation of a new monetary system within Greater East Asia," Tsuneji Taniguchi, Finance Vice-Minister, last night declared in a 20-minute radio address, reports Domei.

In a review of the currency policy of the National Government of China, he stressed the imperative necessity of making the note of the Central Reserve Bank of China the one and only basic currency in central and south China.

The gist of Mr. Taniguchi's address follows:

"Parallel with weakening of the fighting strength of the Chungking regime following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the value of the old legal tender sharply deteriorated. In order to prevent consequent economic and financial disturbances in central and south China and to stabilize the living of the people, it has become imperatively necessary to make the Central Reserve Bank of China note the one and only basic currency in central and south China.

To Strengthen Legal Tender

"Under the circumstances, the financial authorities concerned in south and central China have endeavored to drive away the old legal tender from those districts and expand the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank of China note so that the value of the bank note might be properly stabilized and strengthened.

"With this policy in view, the parity relation between the Central Reserve Bank of China note and the old legal tender was abolished as from March 31. Thus, the Central Reserve Bank of China note has come to stabilize its value independent of any relations with the old fapi.

"To further bolster the stand of the Central Reserve Bank of China note through complete expulsion of the old legal tender from central and south China, the general exchange of the old legal tender with the bank note was started in south and central China.

"Those monetary and currency measures have so far been successfully and smoothly executed by means of close cooperation between the competent authorities of Japan and the National Government of China. Thus, the Central Reserve Bank of China note, as the stabilizing currency in south and central China, greatly has expanded its controlling power and its circulation has increased sharply. It goes without saying that those monetary and financial measures also have contributed greatly toward the stabilization of public living and the strengthening of the political power of the National Government of China.

Every Possible Support

"There is no denying, therefore, that the advance of the Central Reserve Bank of China note carries with it an epochal political and economic significance.

"To wipe out more thoroughly the influence of the old legal tender from China and establish the permanent standing of the Central Reserve Bank of China note as the exclusive currency in China, the Japanese Government has been required to give every possible support to the Central Reserve Bank of

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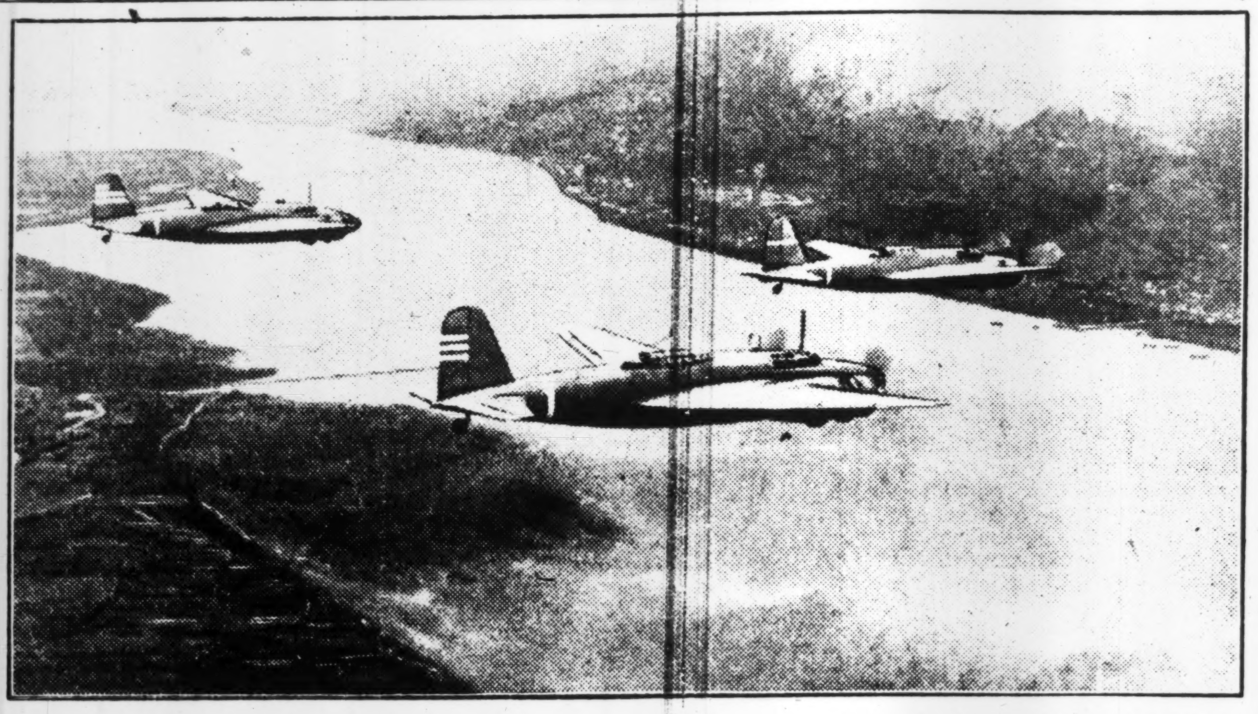
Warbirds Continue Activities in China



Speeding their way over enemy terrain, the Japanese Army planes continue their destructive warfare on the cohorts of Chungking and Communism that half-heartedly seek to resist the speedy return of peace and happiness to the continent.

Gaining glorious victories in every air combat, these intrepid warriors of the skies are providing every cooperation to the land forces in their mop-up of disheartened Chiang remnants. (Passed by War Ministry).

Fate of Burmese Ex-Premier Is Mystery; Mrs. U Saw Describes Husband's Arrest

In sharp contrast to the honor accorded to Dr. Ba Maw as the first Chief Administrator of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, miserable is the fate of U Saw, ex-Premier, whose whereabouts are unknown since he was reported to have been arrested by the British authorities on his way home from London, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Rangoon.

U Saw, who is also pro-Japanese, is now an object of sympathy of the Burmese masses who now see the way paved for the realization of "Burma for Burmese" with the establishment of the central administrative organ.

According to Mrs. U Saw who returned to Rangoon with her 10 year-old daughter, the correspondent continues, on the day of the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia U Saw embarked on the Clipper ship from San Francisco to return to Burma via Hongkong and Singapore.

Due to the severe Japanese bombings on Pearl Harbor and its vicinity, the Clipper ships with seven passengers aboard found it impossible to make a landing so she reversed her course and returned to San Francisco. The seven passengers on board were panic-stricken as the news was reported by a radio broadcast, according to the wife of the ex-premier of Burma.

Mrs. U Saw was told at that time by Governor-General Smith of Burma that her husband would return within two weeks by another route via Lisbon and Cairo. What the governor-general told her was only a temporary excuse for Mrs. U Saw who was worried about the safety of her husband, received a report only a week later that he had been arrested.

Just before Mrs. U Saw received news of her husband's arrest, he sent a telegram to the governor-general to draw out from the Imperial Bank 10,000 rupees for his wife.

Why the ex-premier, who was to return soon to Rangoon, withdrew such a large sum of money is still a mystery to his wife. Probably, the ex-premier was aware of the approaching danger and attempted to hide himself from the British authorities, declared Mrs. U Saw.

The notice of U Saw's arrest was brought to her one week prior

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HINDUS WILL STAND BY CONGRESS PARTY

Mahasabha Faction Expresses Full Support of Indian Independence Move

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The Hindu Mahasabha Party, in a statement on Monday, expressed full support of the independence movement sponsored by the Congress Party on condition that the Mahasabha Party be granted representation in the event a new Indian legislative organ is created, Reuters reported today from Bombay.

The Mahasabha Party urged the Congress Party's acceptance of its overture, declaring that dissension in India should be prevented at all costs.

Bose Stresses Cooperation

Domei

BANGKOK, August 3.—Determination to cooperate wholeheartedly in efforts to eradicate the British imperialism from Greater East Asia today was expressed by Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Independence League in a message to Dr. Ba Maw, head of the newly-created Central Administrative Organ for Burma.

Asserting that the Indians and Burmese are brothers, Mr. Bose stated that the Burmese and Indians should collaborate closely with Japan in order to completely Emancipate India, Burma and other East Asiatic countries from the British imperialism.

BREWERY RESUMES WORK

Largest Beer Factory in P.I. Produces 1,200 Cases Daily

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—The Balintawak Beer Brewery, commonly known as B.B.B., the largest beer brewery in the Philippines started operations today.

Damaged portions of the brewery were repaired on May 1 and since then, purchase of machinery has been going on. The brewery's daily capacity is 1,200 cases containing two dozen bottles each.

STATE TO CONTROL 9 MORE INDUSTRIES

Cabinet's Ordinance to Affect Production, Distribution, Sales And Purchase

The Government today issued a special Cabinet ordinance designating nine major industries for which special control associations should be created, Domei states.

The nine major industries designated by the Government under the present ordinance include light metals, chemical industry, rubber, hides and leathers, oils and fats, cotton and staple fiber, rayon and silk, wool and hemp.

The proposed control associations will be created in order to exercise an exclusive control over the production, distribution, sales as well as purchases of the industrial products affected.

Fourteen industrial control associations have been created already up to July 24 for the purpose. They are as follows:

Industries	Control Associations Created On
Iron and steel	Nov. 20, 1941
Coal	Nov. 26, 1941
Mining	Dec. 8, 1941
Cement	Dec. 18, 1941
Rolling stock	Dec. 22, 1941
Automobile	Dec. 24, 1941
Precision machines	Jan. 10, 1942
Electric machines	Jan. 12, 1942
Manufacturing machines	Jan. 15, 1942
Metals	Jan. 15, 1942
Foreign trade	Jan. 27, 1942
Shipbuilding	Jan. 28, 1942
Railways	May 30, 1942

COOPERATION BASIS OF GREAT EAST ASIA

Joint Efforts Necessary for Sphere's Realization, Says Lieut.-Gen. Homma to Vargas

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—The realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends on the cooperation of all races in East Asia with Japan in attaining their common ideals, through sharing of their mutual political and economic interests, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary forces in the Philippines declared today.

The statement was made by Lieutenant-General Homma in a message to Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Civil Administrator, and is to the following effect:

"In order to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is essential that all the races in Asia should combine their efforts under Japanese leadership for their common ideals sharing their common political and economic interests.

Japan Was Patient

"That Japan had been so consistently patient toward the outrageous attitude of the United States and Britain through all these years was not due to any weakness in the rational strength. On the contrary, we had been hoping against hope that they might one day come to realize the actual situation in East Asia.

"The United States and Britain, however, not only failed to realize the real state of affairs in East Asia but even attempted to threaten the very existence of Japan.

"It would be a grave error on the part of the Filipinos, therefore, to imagine that Japan invaded their country unprovoked.

"Despite the steady progress of the restoration in the Philippines, there are still many hardships and difficulties to be overcome by the Filipinos themselves in order to share the heavy task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Painful sufferings of the people until they achieve final and total victory in the current war are inevitable in this transitional period.

"In the reconstruction of the political, economic, industrial and educational structures in the Philippines, establishment of the moral and spiritual foundation is the very first step.

Must Free Themselves

"The Filipinos must free themselves from the degenerating influences of Anglo-American civilization by returning to their own tradition and culture.

"The real salvation of the Filipinos will be possible only when Anglo-American liberalism, individualism and democratic principles are completely shaken off. The Filipinos then will return to the Asiatic ideals

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Retiring Mayor of Tokyo Has Confidence In General Kishimoto as Able Successor

General Ayao Kishimoto, newly-elected Mayor of Tokyo, was highly praised by ex-Mayor Tomejiro Okubo for his common sense tactics and intelligence in an interview held with the Yomiuri on Monday afternoon at his residence at Ukyo-machi, Yotsuya-ku.

Relieved of his weighty post the former Mayor stated:

"Mr. Kishimoto is fully qualified to be the Mayor of Greater Tokyo. As I judged him by my interview held with him in the course of taking over the business, I can say with confidence that he is an intelligent man, affable and with a pleasing personality.

"Indeed, he is a man worthy of being called a Mayor of big caliber. With his assumption to the mayoralty post, I am sure Tokyo citizens will be promised a brighter life in the future.

"The City of Tokyo has a vital mission to fulfil as the hub of Greater East Asia and in addition there are a lot of problems that must be solved for enlightening the citizens. I think General Kishimoto will satisfactorily take charge of the city administration."

JAPANESE TAKE SUNGYANG FOLLOWING FAST ADVANCE; TSANGPAN ALSO CAPTURED

9th Army Zone Headquarters Occupied Completely

RESISTANCE CRUSHED

Certain units of the Imperial Japanese Forces completely occupied Sungyang-cheng at 8:40 a.m. August 3, according to reports of an Army Scout Plane Corps, it is reported from a certain Chekiang front by Domei, today.

Tsangpan Captured

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE, August 3.—Crack Japanese detachments which are advancing rapidly toward Sungyang, in southwestern Chekiang Province, captured Tsangpan, west of Maanshan, on Saturday morning.

Simultaneously, other vanguard troops breaking down enemy resistance, have reached a point southeast of Wanshowshan, which is located about 20 kilometers northwest of Sungyang.

In view of the steady advances of the Japanese units, the fall of Sungyang is imminent.

After the loss of Kinhwa and Lishui, the Chungking headquarters centered its forces in Sungyang, with four divisions of the First Army stationed there. The Ninth War Zone Headquarters is also located there.

Sungyang Fall Nears

The vanguards of the Imperial Japanese Forces reached, Monday evening, the outskirts of Sungyang, Chekiang province where the headquarters of the Ninth War Zone is located, it is reported by the Yomiuri correspondent at a certain Chekiang front.

Crack Japanese Forces advanced to a point 20 kilometers northwest of Sungchang, which is an important defense point for the Second Route Army of Chungking, on the evening of August 1. The enemy made desparate resistance, but the Japanese Forces rapidly advanced, and reaching the outskirts of the town, are now raining fire on the enemy stronghold. The enemy seems to have commenced to evacuate from the town, and its fall is believed imminent.

Ex-Agent of Chiang Unmasks Corruption In Sian as City in Topsy Turvy Turmoil

Domei

KAIFENG, August 3.—A vivid account of the miserable plight of Sian, featured by the abnormal rise of prices and frequent requisitioning of men and materials, was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Li Chan, a political agent of Chungking, who escaped from Sian and reached Kaifeng, his native place, yesterday.

Graduating from the Honan University in Kaifeng, Lieutenant-Colonel Li studied at Cambridge University. After returning to China, Lieutenant-Colonel Li was trained for three months at Chungking and then dispatched as a political agent to Sian, where he stayed for three and a half years.

He said that Sian before the outbreak of the China Affair, had a population of 600,000, but today, it has been doubled owing to the flood of refugees into Sian.

Prices continue soaring, he said, adding that wheat flour is priced as high as 90 yuan per bag, sugar at seven yuan per pound, and cigarettes at five yuan per package.

Officer Underpaid

Citing the case of a major whose monthly salary is only 120 yuan, he revealed that as this army officer in Sian cannot make a living on his salary alone, he resorts to requisitioning wheat for military use from farmers.

Wheat was formerly requisitioned once every three months, he said, adding that with rise of prices, it is now being requisitioned five or six times every month.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, men have been enrolled for services three times a month and those families who have no adults to be mobilized are ordered to pay a certain sum, he said.

He also disclosed that members of higher-class families who do not wish to see their sons enlisted pay a sum amounting to 6,000 or 7,000 yuan to the army authorities to have their sons exempted from military services, adding that this sum is likely to reach the 10,000 yuan mark in the near future.

Lieutenant-Colonel Li had two reasons for escaping from Sian. One was that he discovered through letters from his mother and brother in Kaifeng that there was no conscription, requisitioning of wheat flour and unbearable heavy taxes in the Japanese occupied areas, and that talented persons would be taken into government service.

The other was that he was imprisoned in Sian for one and a half years since September, 1940, on the charge that he wrote a book advocating peace with Japan.

He was released in April this year, and he immediately escaped from Sian. He said in conclusion that he was deeply touched when he saw farmers pleasantly working in the fields in Honan Province.

Chiang Losing Support

The landowners in China's hinterland, under whose support Chiang Kai-shek's resistance against Japan has been largely continued, have lately begun to entertain great doubts as to the future of Chiang's war in cooperation with the Anglo-American nations, declared an Asahi dispatch from Canton Monday, revealing that they openly stated that they were more concerned over the Pacific than the European war theater.

Chiang Kai-shek, the dispatch recalls, recently acquired his supreme power in carrying out his war in concert with Britain and the United States. There was, it is true, some strong opposition against his obtaining such a strong power but the Chungking leader fought the protests down through various means.

Allies' Scapegoat

Though provided with more power than before, Chiang could not in any way improve his war against Japan. Reverses followed one after another. In the meantime, the Anglo-Saxon dictators were telling Chiang to give more encouraging news of his anti-Japanese warfare.

Chiang, under these circumstances, has no hope of carrying out his "five-year" war successfully, the chief reason being the disrupting of the regime's political and economic structure, which is aggravating as the War of Greater East Asia progresses.

Chiang's funds for continuing his war, it is said in this connection, have been largely contributed by the large owners of land living in the interior of China. So far, the landlords got along very well with the Chiang regime and its pro-Anglo-Saxon policies. Lately, however, they have begun outwardly to show much hesitancy in supporting the regime, owing to the Anglo-Saxon leaders' remarks that the first importance for them was how to successfully execute the battles staged in Europe.

Hence the recent open protest from the land owners against the Chinese Communist Party's declaration that China should render direct assistance to the Anglo-Saxon's move to defeat Germany. The landlords are reported to have said that to them there is nothing more important than the problem of the Pacific.

Chiang Kai-shek, apparently placed in a dilemma, is racking his brain on how to soothe the land owners, it is said.

MANCHOU ART TREASURES TO BE EXHIBITED IN TOKYO

Will Be Held at Uyeno Museum To Celebrate Empire's 10th Anniversary

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo National Treasures Exhibition will be held under the joint auspices of the Society for the Celebration of the Empire's Foundation and the Imperial Museum authorities from September 10 to 22 at the museum in Uyeno Park, reports the Asahi this morning.

The national treasures of Manchoukuo which were not allowed to be sent abroad hitherto were decided to be sent to Japan through the good offices of the Japan-Manchoukuo Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations for exhibit in Japan to further cement the cordial relations between the two countries through the medium of ancient works of art of that country.

Most prominent among the exhibits exceeding 200 ancient works of art are the State Museum's collection of 42 embroideries manufactured in the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties; 130 porcelains of the Liang Age; ancient documents in 108 volumes, a collection of the State Central Library and ancient sutras belonging to the Provincial Office of Jehol.

All of these works of art are the cream and essense of the industrial crafts of the Manchu Race and Chinese tribes who once ruled the land of Manchu and are expected to fill the Uyeno Museum with primitive but gorgeous artistic fragrance, when exhibited.

Fraser Returns Home

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—After conferring with leading Australian authorities, Prime Minister of New Zealand, Peter Fraser, returned to Wellington yesterday, according to a Wellington dispatch received here today.

RUMORS NOW PREVALENT IN HONGKONG ARE DENIED

Dollar Will Not Be Devaluated, Circulation Won't Be Stopped

Domei

HONGKONG, August 3.—Asserting that the conversion of the Hongkong dollar into military Scrip is progressing satisfactorily, the Finance Bureau of the Government-General, in a statement, today cautioned the people against becoming victims of rumors as to the uncertainty of the Hongkong dollar.

The Bureau denied as "entirely without foundation" rumors circulated in some quarters after the proclamation of the Currency and Currency Conversion Regulations to the effect that the Hongkong dollar will be devaluated to one-eighth of its pre-war value or that its circulation will be immediately prohibited.

These rumors, it was said, are merely designed to bring about confusion and are being spread by those who intend to secure personal gains thereby. Those found guilty of circulating such rumors, the Bureau warned, are liable to severe punishment on the grounds of violating economic stability.

"The conversion of the Hongkong dollar into military scrip is being carried on smoothly," the statement said. "The only difficulty at present is the lack of small denominations in military scrip, which is likely to cause some inconvenience. However, small scrip denominations will gradually be issued, and efforts will be made for their popularization."

Training for Javanese Police

Domei

BATAVIA, August 3.—In view of the excellent results achieved in the 50-day training course, which began on June 10 and ended July 30, to 99 native police at Sukabumi, a second collective training course is now under consideration, it was learned today.

MISSION OF MUSICIANS TO VISIT MANCHOUKUO

Will Leave on Wednesday to Participate in 10th Anniversary Celebrations

A party of 130 professors and students of the Tokyo Music Academy under the leadership of Kaju Norisugi, president of the school, is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Manchoukuo on August 5 to participate in the celebrations concerning the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Domei announced on August 1.

In order to arouse interest in the project, the members of the party gave a special recital at the concert hall of the academy of Uyeno at 2 p.m. Saturday.

Count Chokei Okabe, an adviser to the 10th Anniversary Celebration Association, and concurrently vice-president of the Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Association, delivered the opening address while Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador here, responded with an address of thanks.

SCHOOLS CREATED IN JAVA

Japan Opens 3 Institutions to Educate Indonesians

Domei

BATAVIA, August 3.—In order to promote culture and welfare among the inhabitants in Java, the Japanese authorities, on Saturday, opened three educational institutions exclusively for Indonesians, it was learned today.

The three schools, include a women's school teaching Japanese, culture and housekeeping, a school for training technical experts and a veterinary school.

Already 30 Indonesians have enrolled for the six-month course at the technical school, while 40 students have entered the three-year course given at the veterinary school at Buitenzorg.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

SHELLING OF SYDNEY VIVIDLY RECOUNTED

Daring Japanese Submarine Carried Out Successful Raid On Port City Unmolested

In war zones far from the homeland of Japan, the submarines of the Imperial Navy brave all dangers in successfully bombarding strategic enemy ports, much to the utter consternation of the Allies who are apparently helpless in the face of such daring operations.

The following is a breathtaking account of the raid on Sydney and Newcastle by the special submarines as related by a Navy Press Corps member who personally witnessed the bombardments:

An unnamed day of an unnamed month—On this day we subjected the strategic harbor of Sydney, the best haven in Australia, fortified befittingly to make it a strong base for the Anglo-American counterattack against Japan, to a fierce bombardment. When the crew was told of the intended operation against the harbor, all of them, especially the gunners, leapt with joy. They said they would display their hard-trained skill before the eyes of Sydney's citizens. One member proposed that they would pass the short time before the arranged attack in performing the tea ceremony to calm their minds. The ceremony began and ended in a pleasant atmosphere.

Sailors Compose Poems

Someone composed some poems and read them to the whole company. One poem ran thus: "Within an undersea boat well within the enemy zone, the tea made in a serene atmosphere amidst the scenes of war is enough to soothe a warrior's mind."

We waited for the arrival of midnight when we could start our operations most effectively. The night was calm with a smooth sea. Gradually we began to draw as near as possible to the coast so that we might be better facilitated in our bombardment. The light-house of the harbor was then in operation. Soon we came to a point from where we could see the Harbor Bridge of the port city. The whole port was a blaze of lights, there being no kind of light control whatsoever.

As this was a Sunday night, the people of Sydney, desperate at the successive war reverses suffered on their side, were carrying on their carnival pleasures well into the night. In the center of the city there stood the Governor-General's residence with its high dome. We had now approached so near the port that we could count the houses. All members of our crew were allowed by turns to look into the periscope. We were then told that our bombardment would be directed to the Governor-General's residence.

As soon as our submarine made its appearance on the surface of the sea all the gunners hurriedly assumed their respective positions. The enemy was quite unaware of our presence. "Fire!" went the order. Then with a furious roar the first shell flew from the barrel of the gun straight to its objective. The gun roared again and again in rapid succession. "Good shots," everyone of us thought.

Unmolested by Enemy

The enemy was very slow to realize the situation, and so we continued our bombardment unmolested by the enemy for more than 10 minutes, causing the whole sky above the Governor-General's residence to turn crimson with the reflection of the fire burning below. Then, and only then, did the defense mechanism of the port city spring into action. The white beams of several search-lights began to shoot across the sea, but they were far wide of our submarine.

We sent a few more shells into the city. Then, all of a sudden, as the result of the switching off of the power current by the generating stations, all the lights in the city, including the search-lights went off, leaving, in brighter relief, the fire caused by us at the center of the city. "Cease firing!" came the order, at which all the crew members on the deck hurried into the interior of the submarine.

They eagerly told their comrades at work in the engine-room the details of the effective bombardment. On the next day we could hear, in the depths of the sea, the perturbation of the enemy described by the Sydney broadcasting station, which added that the rates of fire and life insurance were showing a rapid tendency to sky rocket.

Almost simultaneously with this bombardment of Sydney, another of the Imperial Navy's "Iron Whales" bombarded Newcastle City, about 60 miles north-northeast of Sydney. Newcastle, it may be remembered, is the greatest manufacturing center of strategic materials in Australia, in addition to the fact that it is the third best harbor in the continent, next to Melbourne, with a large iron works located close to the city.

Sped Toward Target

The submarine ordered to bombard the harbor first sped toward its target. Then, remaining submerged close to the harbor, calmly waited for the coming of the night when the attempted bombardment could be best carried out. The shell fire was to be directed upon the iron works on the left bank of the Hunter River. It was learned that just on the opposite bank there lay an airfield.

Then the time came for the submarine crew to start their operation. They closely surveyed the harbor, the waters of which were bathed in the light of search-lights. Gradually we moved closer to the mouth of Port Hunter, on the banks of which the city area spreads. Soon we found ourselves on the prearranged spot at the prearranged time.

The crew members on the deck of the submarine saw amidst the dim-lit atmosphere the silhouette of the iron works with its many smoke-stacks packed close together. The blast-furnaces were pouring red fire skyward. The site of the works became clearer when one of the search-light beams happened to play right over the works. The first shell was then fired from the submarine followed in quick succession by others until the whole works was seen glowing in flames.

The beams of the search-lights, strange to say, were seen uselessly shooting across the sky, quite off their real target. Now, the bombardment was turned to the enemy coastal fortress. A few shells were sent into the fortress in rapid succession. Yet it was some time before the enemy was fully awakened to their danger.

Enemy's Aim Poor

The enemy finally learned our position but their aim was very poor to say the least.

Then the moon made its appearance for the first time. We ceased fire and then the submarine, skillfully submerged and made for the open sea leaving the agitated city behind. It was known by the next morning's radiocast news by the enemy that the damage suffered by the city included the shipbuilding yard. They announced their estimation of the damage to be about £5,000 in accordance with their usual practice of calculating all damages much smaller than that really suffered.

A few more examples of short poems composed by some of the crew of the "Iron Whales" engaged in these operations follow:

The sea around the equator,
Though far distant as we would
be told,
Now is as familiar as the Inland
Sea.
Again we search for the enemy
On seas rough with waves and lit
with a cold moon
As our vessel rolls as ever.
Tearfully moved we listened in
When the radio hummed with
news from home,
Telling what we have achieved
here far off.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 4

ASAHI—Rise Up India; Disposal of French Fleet in Alexandria

MIYAKO—New Press Structure

Rise Up India

ASAHI—The day when the resolution demanding the withdrawal of British influence from India adopted by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party will be given a final decision is now three days off.

It is generally expected that the All Indian Committee meeting of the National Congress Party will pass the resolution.

With the approach of the committee Britain has begun its activities, and is trying to prevent the passage of the resolution by all available means. Both the iron hand and the velvet glove, in the use of which Britain excels, are being applied most cleverly to India. Even Chiang Kai-shek is induced to mediate in the matter, in addition to American aid.

On the other hand, Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery and other leading members of the British Government are loudly voicing a strong stand, and threatening reports are circulated as to the preparedness of Britain to resort to armed pressure. Thus things are made to look as if Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru might be arrested at any moment, and reports are spread to the effect that a most ruthless pressure will be brought to bear upon the forthcoming meeting of the committee.

However, all the gestures made by Britain before the opening of the National Congress Party's committee meeting are no more than empty demonstrations. The true intentions of Britain are not to be judged by her own words or movement but by the objective circumstances of the international situation. Britain who has had to suffer disastrous defeats both in East Asia and West Europe has no power to defend India, nor to bring pressure to bear upon India at the point of the gun. Needless to say, the aid of a third country, such as America, is impossible. The only thing Britain can do is to speak loudly and make large gestures with a view to threatening India and the Indian people, so that the attitude of those attending the meeting may be weakened.

Stand firm, India. We send these words to India with the greatest sincerity. Britain has no power to oppress India by force. Even if Britain should attempt to oppress by force, her power would be weak, especially in view of the fact that strong Japanese Forces are closely watching the situation from India's next door neighbor with a sympathetic eye toward India's independence movement, ready to assist India, if need be.

Should India lose this unique chance, no other opportunity will ever come for India's independence. It is only by dashing to its goal defying all threats and cajoleries that India can hope to get the priceless and great laurels. Do not be afraid, India. Go right ahead and get your independence.

Disposal of French Fleet In Alexandria

ASAHI—The question of the French fleet retained by the British Navy in Alexandria again comes to the fore now that the Italo-German forces have advanced to a point close to Alexandria.

The U.S.-French negotiations held last month fizzled through, but according to reports recently to hand it looks as though the Degaullists will take over the French fleet as a result of recent negotiations between the Degaullists and the British and American naval authorities.

Right from the first the Degaullists are no more than a puppet of Britain. However, last month the United States sent two army and navy liaison officers to the London committee of the Degaullists, thereby military recognizing the Degaullists. The Vichy Government lodged a protest with the U.S. Government against this measure as a violation of French sovereignty. Therefore, even if the French fleet should be taken over by the Degaullists, it would actually mean that the French fleet will fall into the hands of Britain and the United States, if not into the hands of the insurgents who are revolting against the Vichy Government, and it is only natural that the Vichy Government cannot recognize it by any means.

The German-French Truce Agreement and the Italo-French Truce Agreement provide for the return of the French fleet into French ports. Moreover, Germany and Italy lately promised France that in the event of the occupation of Alexandria by the German and Italian forces, they would not take the French fleet in Alexandria as spoils of war.

The French fleet detained in Alexandria consists of one capital ship, three "A" class cruisers, one "B" class cruiser, three destroyers and one large-type submarine, and while they have been disarmed, they are in good shape to run. For this reason, both Britain and the United States are casting covetous eyes on them. Accordingly, the United States proposed to the Vichy Government to have the fleet brought over to Martinique on the ground that the fleet was likely to fall into the hands of Germany and Italy, but Premier Pierre Laval rejected the proposal on July 13.

The Vichy Government insists that the French fleet should either remain in Alexandria or return to a French port in the Mediterranean and recently issued strict instructions to the commander of the fleet not to allow Britain and the United States to grab the fleet under any circumstances. We are of the opinion that these instructions apply to the Degaullists as well.

It is true that, deprived of arms and ammunition, the French fleet will not be able to put up armed resistance, but for the honor of the French nation, there should be some other means left.

It was really to be regretted that the French Government tacitly consented in May to the agreement made at Martinique regarding her aircraft carrier and other ships. But, this time the French Government should not let either Britain or the United States take the French fleet in Alexandria for the prestige of France and in view of the understanding reached between her and Germany and Italy.

New Press Structure

MIYAKO—Rapid progress has been made in reorienting the newspaper world. The essential significance of the new structure in press circles should not be sought only in the reduction of the number of newspapers published but in the moulding of the character of the newspapers. In other words, it is the establishment of the public nature of the press. Now, as in the past, the press represents public opinion and serves as a mirror of society, but in the past in respect of its business management, newspapers had a character akin to commercial goods produced under a private industrial system.

Accordingly, the functioning of the public nature of the press was restricted within the scope of the agreement of these two phases of the press. However, the new structure has now done away with this inconsistency.

The newspaper world of Japan some time ago abolished free competition in the sales end of it and adopted a joint sales system. This was followed by the amalgamation of some of the newspapers for effecting unification and bottlenecking monopolistic circulation. On the other hand, in order to define the duties and qualifications of journalists, the system of registration of journalists and their re-education has been put in force.

The new structure in the journalistic world should get to the plane of a total abolition of all private character by the enforcement of the system of publicizing its management and accounting. It is quite clear that once newspapers throw profit motive by the board, they can be of powerful service to the nation. This is certainly noteworthy as the renaissance of the Japanese journalistic world.

PRESENT WAR WILL GIVE WORLD LIBERTY

Axis Powers Fighting to Free Mankind From Anglo-U.S. Shackles, Says Shiratori

The present war will mean the emancipation of the world from the materialism and selfish individualism of Britain and the United States "which for centuries past have caused mankind to depart from the road of justice," declared Toshio Shiratori, former adviser to the Foreign Office and ex-Ambassador to Italy, in an article contributed to the Yomiuri, reports Domei.

Discussing the war from its moral aspects Mr. Shiratori asserted that the present conflict is a war between Justice and Injustice, with the Axis Powers bending all efforts toward liberating mankind from its shackles.

The former Ambassador to Italy pointed out that the Axis Powers have a clear conception of the significance of the present war—the creation of a new world order—while the so-called United Nations are still blundering along with their wishful thinking about preserving the old order under the guise of again "preserving democracy."

Blasts Allied Propaganda

Mr. Shiratori blasted Anglo-American propaganda purporting "to make the world safe for Democracy" pointing out that after World War 1, the United States and Britain failed to keep a single one of their many lavish promises.

Asking, "What happened after the first World War?" Mr. Shiratori declared that the only results were "deception and injustice of the Versailles Treaty and domination of the world by a select group through the League of Nations, the increased exploitation of the weaker nations by the stronger, the intensification of class strife and worldwide economic panic."

He added, "Notwithstanding all this, Britain and the United States are again enumerating outmoded slogans since the outbreak of the current World War and have actually had the audacity to proclaim the seven-point Atlantic Declaration postulating post-war conditions."

Declaring that the British and Americans "have lived altogether too long in a Fool's Paradise," Mr. Shiratori said their failure to understand the significance of the ideal of a new world order and their refusal to understand Japan's national polity and Japan's potential power are causing them to be blind to the true causes of their military failures.

Have Wrong Conception

He said, "They are blissfully wedded to the idea that an ultimate victory is a matter of simple arithmetic. They are so short-sighted that they think that the present war is merely a war for the acquisition of natural resources . . ."

Mr. Shiratori declared, "The present war is essentially a war for the emancipation of all mankind," adding, "Even the Britishers and Americans will be liberated from the domination of their unwanted leaders and saved from their follies."

Emphatically stating that the Allied Nations will lose this war because of their blindness and their failure to abandon their worship of the Golden Calf, Mr. Shiratori urged the Anglo-Americans "to come out from the narrow shell of material civilization."

Mr. Shiratori concluded, "It is only after humanity is baptized by iron and fire and every evil is purged that the bright world of a new order will be ushered in."

Taniguchi Stresses Importance of Loan

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China.

"Mr. Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance of the National Government of China and concurrently President of the Central Reserve Bank of China, who visited Japan in June made a formal proposal to the Japanese Government for extension of a ¥100,000,000 loan. The Japanese Government, always desirous of strengthening the National Government of China and fostering the sound growth of the Central Reserve Bank of China, immediately accepted the proposal. As a result, a contract for the extension of the ¥100,000,000 loan was formally signed in Tokyo between Mr. Chou Fo-hai and Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, on July 28. The loan was made under the most general terms possible including a 5 per cent interest rate per annum and 5-year redemption which might be prolonged by agreement between the Bank of Japan and the Central Reserve Bank of China. It is considered that the present loan will bring about a far-reaching political effect on the relations between Japan and China, as it is one of the most appropriate financial aids from Japan to the National Government of China.

Aid E. Asia Construction

"The present loan also has a great significance for the construction of the Greater East Asia. China is one of the leading countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Naturally, the stabilization and completion of the currency system of China will not only be essential for smooth economic operations between Japan and China but also will prove indispensably necessary for the display of unified economic strength of Greater East Asia in general. It goes without saying that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the common goal of Greater East Asia as a whole and each country in the Greater East Asia should give its due cooperation with Japan as the leading nation.

"It is natural that the stabilization of a new monetary system within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be based on this ideal of common cooperation among the countries within the Greater East Asia.

"The present loan, therefore, should be regarded as the true expression of the ideal for the formation of a new monetary system within the Greater East Asia."

Tennis Champ Decided

Jiro Kumamaru, Keio University Star, by defeating Tatuta of Kwansei Gakuin, 2-6, 6-0, 7-5, 6-0 on Monday captured the national students tennis championship held at the Den-en courts.

In Good Old Summertime

Away from the blazing city streets, the annual exodus of Japan's citizens is now under way. Making the most of the brief respite, everyone, who is in a position to enjoy a few days of rest, is hieing himself to the mountains and the beaches to seek relief from the heat and the stress of wartime occupations so that they may be more fitted to continue their work behind the guns when vacation days are over.

Kansai Notes

The crowd booed, cat-called and roared its disapproval at the decision given Tsuneo "Piston" Horiguchi over Hideo "Hurricane" Fujiwara in the 10-round main event of the boxing card staged at the Nishinomiya Stadium on August 1, from 7 p.m.

The veteran featherweight champion gave a very poor showing in Saturday's bout and the majority of the large crowd cheered Fujiwara on from the initial round with the hope of seeing Horiguchi repeat the defeat he experienced in Tokyo early last month at the hands of "Iron Man" Kongo.

In the first round "Piston" started out in his usual form but from the second canto Fujiwara began to show that he could hold his own against the much-touted champion. Making good use of the very same tactics with which his opponent won many a bout, "Hurricane" Fujiwara pushed Horiguchi into the corners time and again to let loose a barrage of punches which "Piston" pitifully received by covering his face with his gloves. Although badly mauled and suffering from a bloody nose and cut lip, Horiguchi took his turn at administering punishment to his opponent so that in the tenth and final round, both fighters were pretty well shaken up.

It goes without saying that Horiguchi was on the defensive more than was Fujiwara but as more of the former's punches counted, the judges' decision may be justified. However, the crowd not knowing how the points were given, voiced its indignation as the referee raised the arm of Horiguchi and hence the uproar.

In the semi-final, a six-rounder, Baby Gustilo, popular Filipino fighter, replacing his compatriot Joe Eagle, who crocked his hand while training, won an easy decision over E. Izumi.

The results of the other six-round bouts were as follows: S. Isagawa decisioned T. Masuda; F. Yamazaki beat S. Suzuki on points; M. Akiyama and T. Umetani drew; and K. Shibata defeated I. Nishida by decision.

The proceeds of the card were donated to the Imperial Navy and with the view of contributing to this patriotic move, a crowd of more than 5,000 filled the grandstand and ringside seats—a record for the Nishinomiya Stadium as far as prizefighting audiences are concerned. The card was sponsored by the Osaka Fuji Boxing Club and supported by the Osaka District Naval Personnel Bureau.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on August 3: Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. E. Granwald, Mr. A. Hotaa, Mr. J. Hattori, Mr. R. Kawamoto, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. A. Lauschke, Mr. H. Mizuno, Mr. R. Nakano, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mrs. T. Sakata, Mr. S. Sunaoka and Mr. S. Tsukizoye.

Fate of Ex-Premier Mystery to Burmese

(Continued From Page 1)

to the official announcement and she was strictly ordered by the British authorities to remain silent.

Mrs. U Saw asked the reasons for her husband's arrest and also inquired about his welfare, but the British authorities declined to answer. According to the newspapers which carried the ex-premier's arrest, he was arrested on the charge of espionage and stated that U Saw himself confessed to this act.

According to Mrs. U Saw, her husband went to London to negotiate with the British Government to free Burma from the British yoke and stress the fact that Burma could not fight in cooperation with England. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the British authorities kept strict watch on her husband and arrested him finally from fear that he might ignite the anti-British movement in Burma.

Mrs. U Saw further stated that her husband roomed with a diplomat of a certain Axis Power in a hotel when he arrived at Lisbon. His meeting with the Axis diplomat was photographed by a British spy and on the basis of this photograph he was arrested, declared Mrs U Saw from the information she obtained through one who once worked with the ex-British secret service agent.

REGULATION CONCERNING ROLLING STOCK APPROVED

Other Ordinances Expected Regarding Manufacture of Firearms

The Cabinet Planning Board Friday in the fifth meeting of the Council for Unification of Financial Regulations, discussed and approved the regulations concerning rolling stock, firearms, piston rings fuses, electric apparatus, communication apparatus, electric wire, leather belting and asbestos slates.

The enforcement of the regulations governing the manufacture of rolling stock, firearms and fuses will be promulgated and become effective by the decrees of the War and Navy Ministries while the regulations governing other articles will go into operation by the decrees of War, Navy and Commerce and Industry Ministries in the middle of this month.

NAGOYA LOSES TO HANKYU IN OPENING TILT MONDAY

Beat by Score of 6-5—Kyojins Still Hold 4-Game Lead Over Hanshin

Scoring a pair of runs in the ninth inning, the Hankyu nine nosed out Nagoya, 6-5 Monday, in the opening tilt of a double-header at the Nishinomiya stadium. With Ishida chucking four-hit ball, Nankai blanked Kurowashi, 3-0 in the night-cap.

The idle Tokyo Kyojins still maintained a comfortable 4-game lead over Hanshin in the official standings. The Kyojins have won 18 tilts, tied twice and have lost 7 games for a percentage of .720.

Standings of the Clubs

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pct.
Kyojin	18	2	7	.720
Hanshin	16	1	12	.571
Taiyo	13	3	11	.542
Asahi	14	0	13	.519
Hankyu	13	0	14	.481
Nankai	12	0	16	.429
Nagoya	11	1	17	.393
Kurowashi	8	3	15	.489

Germans Hammer Kuban River Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

viet troops have been unable to construct strong defense lines.

Rapid Advance Made

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, August 3.—German forces that have been storming toward the Kuban area advanced to a point 64 kilometers to Krasnodar, and are still pushing southward hotly chasing after the retreating Soviet units, it is reported from Vichy.

The Soviet forces in that area have no strong defense line before reaching the Kuban River and under the condition, the German troops are said to be advancing rapidly scattering the Soviet forces.

Military experts believe that within two or three days, the Germans would approach Krasnodar to attack the city.

Soviet Crisis Warned

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 3.—The Reuters correspondent at the Don River front warned the British public that the grave crisis the Soviet Union is now facing because of the steady advance of German forces is not to be slighted, according to his lengthy report dispatched to London yesterday. In his report, he warned against too much dependence upon the vast territory and abundant resources.

"The time for the Soviet Union to retreat is now already gone" he said. "Up to the present, the Soviet has lost vast areas, too many natural resources, very huge quantities of raw materials, and too many industrial centers."

The Soviet Union had suffered more than 5,000,000 dead and wounded since the beginning of the German-Soviet War, reported a London correspondent of a Stockholm newspaper as a report obtained from British informed quarters. The correspondent further continued:

"The territory lost by the Soviet Union up to the present equal to total of France, Germany and England combined together, and the population in that territory reaches 55,000,000. Today, the Soviet has a total population of only 140,000,000, while Germany now controls 300,000,000 people.

"The Soviet has already lost one-half of her former iron and steel production capacity, and her annual iron and steel output has been reduced to 10,000,000 tons, while Germany is able to produce 40,000,000 tons of iron and steel. Furthermore, the Soviet has lost 75 per cent of the aluminium output, and also important coal producing areas.

"Last year, Germany massed one-third of her total military strength against the Soviet, but today she has concentrated four-fifths of her military strength."

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Cooperation Basis Of Great East Asia

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untainted by Western influences.

"There is, however, no moment to waste in the reconstruction work of the Islands. Law and order must be specially restored and firmly maintained. National life must be stabilized, while the foundation of the agricultural industry as the basis of the national structure should be established.

"For all these burning problems requiring our immediate attention, the complete reform of the Filipinos' national life comes first. The Filipinos must realize that they are now members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and discard their apathetic view toward their daily life.

"They must be reborn with a new national spirit in order to share the responsibility of the founding of a new nation upon Asiatic ideals and culture."

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INDIANS PLAN TO RESORT TO DISOBEDIENCE

Intend to Act if Demand For Withdrawal Should Be Rejected

WILL FOLLOW GANDHI

Present Movement Will Develop Into India for Indians Fight, Says Prasad

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—The leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, in a conference with Mahatma Gandhi today at Wardha, reportedly discussed a concrete plan to carry out the disobedience movement which they intend to launch in case the demand for the withdrawal of British political power should be rejected, according to a dispatch from Wardha.

The National Congress Party will hold a national committee meeting on August 7 to decide its final attitude toward Britain.

To tide over the Indian crisis, the British authorities are exercising their traditional underhand measures to frustrate the contemplated disobedience movement, the dispatch pointed out.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Indian Government is prepared to check the developments of the disobedience movement, the dispatch concluded.

Indians To Follow Gandhi

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—Commenting on the critical situation in India, Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad, former chairman of the National Congress Party, predicted that Mahatma Gandhi's new national campaign for non-violence and disobedience against Britain will eventually develop into an Indian fight for independence, Reuters Monday reported from Patna, India.

The British Government, Dr. Prasad stated, has continually refused to give the Indian independence on the grounds that no national unity can be attained in India.

The former chairman pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi, on the contrary, asserts that India will be united only when it is given independence. Mahatma Gandhi eagerly maintains this view which he encountered in his bitter experiences in the past and also from the recent British-Indian negotiations.

Currie, Stillwell to Visit India

Domei

CANTON, August 3.—Dr Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's special emissary to Chungking, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, American Chief of Staff of Chungking forces, is expected to visit India soon, it is learned here from the Chiang Kai-shek capital.

It is believed that Dr. Currie's stay in Chungking is to temporize his aim of finding a new supply route to replace the former Burma road.

BRITISH PUBLIC TOLD TO ECONOMIZE ON FOOD

British Minister of Food Warns People of Shortage

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—Appealing to the British people to economize on food, Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food warned the nation today in a radio broadcast that rationing of food may become more strict in the future if the present unfavorable situation keeps up, according to Reuters report from London.

Although there are still stocks of food left, he said, food consumption in the future must be regulated with the thought that smaller rations may become obligatory.

Food is one of the weapons of warfare, he asserted declaring that one cannot fight on an empty stomach. The British people must economize on the use of present stocks of food to prepare for the future, he concluded.

Worshippers Climb Mt. Fuji

Praying for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, 18,491 devout worshippers ascended Mt. Fuji during the week-end from various routes, according to the Nichi Nichi. A total of 10,681 climbers reportedly ascended by the Yoshida route.

New Filipinos Salute the 'Rising Sun'

Through the kind and generous treatment given by the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines, a special course to train Filipino war prisoners is now being launched in order to instil the real meaning of the Japanese spirit. This picture shows the captives standing at attention as the Japanese Rising Sun flag is hoisted under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities. (Passed by the War Ministry)

SOCIAL UNREST SEEN GROWING IN AMERICA

New Republic Attributes it To Difficulties Caused by 8 Months of War

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Eight months of war and the United States already is feeling the beginnings of social unrest, according to the New Republic, monthly magazine published in New York.

Building of new houses has been banned because of the extreme shortage of materials and the laboring class now has great difficulty in finding living quarters, according to the magazine.

Labor, moreover, is beginning to rebel against the lengthened hours of work without compensating raises in pay, the magazine reported.

Shortage of gasoline has prevented the people from driving to work, while shoppers are finding difficulty in acquiring the things they need, the magazine said.

Americans Surprised

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LOURENCO MARQUES,—During the last six months the attitude and mental state of the Americans toward Japan have changed entirely. The Americans never expected the Japanese to be so strong as they have proved to be. They are more surprised because they thought they knew Japan before.

It was the Americans' view that because the Japanese had been fighting Chungking for several years, economic sanctions alone would frustrate Japan. But, today Japan finds herself in a very strong position economically, geographically and militarily. Before the commencement of the war, the United States boasted that it would be able to crush the Japanese fleet within two weeks. Military commentators also said that Japan had no air force worthy of the name and that even if she had one, it was as good as waste. But the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse was astounding to the Americans.

Prophet Put to Shame

One contributor to an American magazine said that Japanese cities are full of small houses like match boxes made of paper and that this is evidence of the lack of aggressive character of the Japanese. The real developments, however, have proved entirely contrary to the prophesy and the prophet has been put to shame.

Those who have introduced Japan to the American public as a country of the geisha and Fujiyama have won nothing but the contempt of the public. The pre-war superiority complex has now disappeared from the minds of the Americans and the word "Jap" has now an entirely different meaning.

Many American war correspondents were astounded by the speed of the advance of Japanese troops in the Malayan campaign, and many correspondents, commenting on the Japanese troops, said that the Japanese Army does not fear death and its action is mysterious. Only the correspondent of the Times, London, knew the fighting power of the Japanese Army and cabled from Java as follows:

Self-Supply Stressed

"The organization and balance of the various units of the army, navy and air force of Japan were quite effective. One big surprising thing

(Continued on Page 3)

Japan Bombs Australia and Nearby Areas

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—The Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in the southwestern Pacific announced today that Japanese Air Forces yesterday carried out simultaneous bombing raids on Port Moresby, Horn Island and Townsville destroying important military objectives, according to a report from Melbourne.

GERMAN ACE DOWNS 113 SOVIET PLANES

Red Air Force and Fighting Spirit Becoming Weaker Says Nazi Pilot in Interview

A German lieutenant who has shot down as many as 113 Soviet planes belonging to a certain fighter unit of the Luftwaffe told his brilliant air experiences to a Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent in an interview at a German air base on the German-Soviet front.

The Soviet air force was a worthy opponent a year ago but now it is just like a super annuated man, said the German air fighter who had been decorated with the Iron Cross.

Soviet pilots and machines, the air hero continued, are very poor compared with pilots and aircraft of a year ago, to say nothing of a noticeable decline in fighting spirit.

Although Soviet planes raid this air base two or three times a day, according to the German ace, they make a hasty retreat as soon as they see German fighter planes leaving the ground.

Soviet planes should make night attacks upon German bases, but owing to shortage of pilots and machines, the Soviet Union is unable to do so, the German air hero laughing said.

When a bullet or two hits their plane, Soviet pilots jump out of their machines to make a parachute descent, so, despite numerous excellent British and U.S. planes, they are unable to control the air, declared the German ace.

"At Kerch I shot down 30 Soviet planes and at Voronezh 20 Hurricane planes, while humming a song. When I made a surprise attack on an enemy airfield, about 50 planes on the ground were unable to hop off," the German flier triumphantly declared.

Of late Soviet machines are excellently camouflaged by painting them grey just as ours are, the air hero disclosed.

BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR BATTLES TO BE SCREENED

Glorious scenes depicting the heroism of the invincible Japanese Forces engaged in the battle of Bataan and Corregidor will soon be screened throughout Japan, according to a Yomiuri report from Manila.

One of the news film series of the Imperial Army's Press Section, minutely depicting the fierce battles in the Philippines, is now being prepared by Hidemi Kon and Tsutomu Sawamura, members of the Press Section, and is expected to be released in Japan Proper during August under the title of "Triumph in East Asia," the reports stated.

KISHIMOTO BECOMES TOKYO'S 19TH MAYOR

City Assembly Elects New Leader by Popular Acclaim In Record Time

General Ayao Kishimoto became the 19th Mayor of Tokyo at 2:30 p.m. Monday when the City Assembly, elected him with an overwhelming majority.

Through the good offices of Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Tokiji Yoshinaga and Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Mitsumaro Matsunaga, the City Assembly elected him by popular acclaim and the final selection was made when the chairman of the City Assembly formally called him in yesterday.

General Kishimoto gracefully accepted the position soon after his election.

Election of General Kishimoto came in near record time. He was elected only 12 days after the acceptance of Mayor Okubo's resignation by the City Assembly. Other hurried elections on record are when the 11th mayor, Hiromichi Kishikubo was elected in only seven days and the 17th mayor, Keikichi Tanomogi took office 11 days after his predecessor vacated the seat.

Not only a general in the Imperial Japanese Army, but a gentleman and a true scholar, was the description given to the new Mayor of Tokyo, General Ayao Kishimoto, by his old friend and classmate, Colonel Masa-

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. AND NOT JAPAN MENACED IN NORTH, NAVY OFFICER SAYS

Commander Tashiro Says Aleutian Operations Cut Route To Attack Japan

AMERICA SAID TREMBLING

Fears Blockade With Japanese Submarines Maneuvering in Eastern Pacific

The true significance of the operations of the Imperial Navy Forces in the areas of the Aleutian Islands and Midway Island was revealed by Commander Itaru Tashiro, a member of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in a radio address to the nation on Monday night.

From his address which started at 8 p.m. and which aroused unusual interest, coming as it did on the eve of the day on which the historic operations were started two months ago, three important facts emerged:

1. The development of Japan's naval operations in the eastern Pacific has ended America's hope of advancing against Japan by the only route remaining for that intention, which is called the northern course.

2. The weapon in the form of the northern route which was possessed by America prior to the beginning of the eastern Pacific naval operations is lying in the hands of the Imperial Navy for use against the American mainland which now is exposed to a real direct threat.

3. The ground has been prepared for an attack on the American mainland from both sides, by the Imperial Navy on the one side, and by the Axis naval forces on the other.

The gist of Commander Tashiro's speech follows:

"Two hundred days have past since the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia. The Imperial Navy has destroyed the naval power of America and Britain in the Pacific and has driven them out of the seas of Greater East Asia.

"Furthermore, in July, the Imperial Navy turned its spearhead toward points two thousand several hundred nautical miles from Tokyo, beyond the 180th meridian, spreading its operations to the eastern Pacific, to the Aleutians in the north, and to Midway in the south. The military significance of these operations is of tremendous importance. Why the operations in the Aleutians and the operations in Midway were not named separately is that both were considered a part of the Operations in the eastern Pacific.

"The Navy undertook the offensive in the eastern Pacific only after it had secured an unshakeable control of the whole western Pacific. By this action Japan has brought an end to America's dream to regain the western Pacific and at the same time has caused grave difficulties to arise in America's position in the eastern Pacific.

"The blow which this great offensive gave to the enemy was a serious one. Putting the results of the operations together; first, the assault against the Aleutians, which were America's northern lines of defense; the surprise raid upon Dutch Harbor by air units of the Imperial Navy, and the reduction of Kiska

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, August 4, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Hochi Lives Forever

HOCHI—The Hochi Shimbun, which made its debut in June, 1872 or the fifth year of Meiji, will end its existence today, August 4, with the publication of the last issue, No. 23,583. It, however, will reappear under the title of "the Yomiuri-Hochi." In this world, one can hardly live longer than 70 years. The Hochi is the oldest Japanese daily in this country. There can be no longer life than that enjoyed by the Hochi, because Japanese newspapers have been developed only since the beginning of the Meiji Restoration. It is, therefore, proper and natural that the Hochi is going to make another stride by merging with the Yomiuri Shimbun with the object of cooperating with national policies at a time when the China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia, and the Empire of Japan itself is on a spectacular stage of unprecedented rise.

People often use the expression "dissolution for development" in connection with this state of affairs. In our belief, however, this is a viewpoint which attaches significance to form, and lacks spirit. Dissolution is a mere phenomenon. It presupposes a lasting development to come. Looking over the past history of 70 years, it can be said with modest pride that the Hochi has always been the most naked in Japanese color. It started with the title of "the Yubin Hochi," and later was renamed "the Hochi Shimbun." Thirteen presidents have so far headed the paper. With one pervading history and tradition, the paper maintained its immutable policy of representing the Japanese spirit.

New Government of Burma

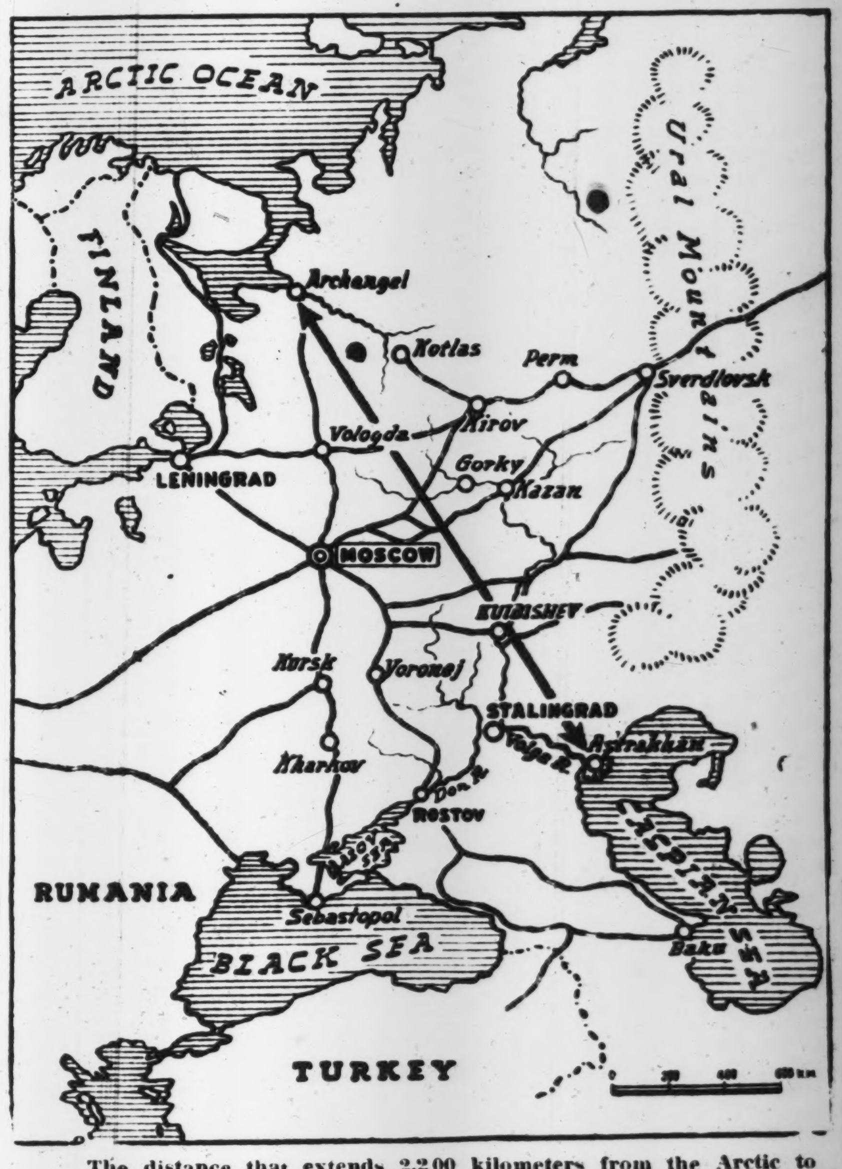
YOMIURI—The new government of Burma with Dr. Ba Maw as its Chief Administrator has been established. When Dr. Ba Maw was appointed Chairman of the Preparation Committee for establishment of the Central Administration of Burma on June 6, by Supreme Commander Shojiro Iida he said, "Burma has been able to overthrow the British yoke through the efforts of the Japanese Army. Only through blood, sweat, and sacrifices will the reconstruction of Burma be possible," and asked the people of Burma to awaken. Now, Burma, without blood, but with sweat and work, has seen the inauguration of a new government, and has taken a step toward rebirth.

The new government has been given a wide range of powers. Its administration will cover the whole of Burma, excepting only the Shan State, formerly governed directly by the British Governor. All affairs of administration other than matters connected with military operations will be undertaken by the new government. This is the time for

(Continued on Page 3)

SWIFT GERMAN ATTACKS PERIL KEY SOVIET LINES; REDS IN GRAVE POSITION

Germans Attack Soviet Lines



The distance that extends 2,200 kilometers from the Arctic to the Caspian Sea is called the A-A Line, or the Archangel-Astrakhan Line which the Soviet forces are ordered to guard with their lives. The spearhead of the German forces is now in a position to storm Leningrad, one of the key points in this A-A Line.

Wehrmacht's Spearhead Advancing Rapidly Along Vital Sector

KUBAN IS ENDANGERED

Grain Producing Center in North Caucasus Described as Being In Desperate Plight

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—The Wehrmacht's swift penetration to the rear of the Soviet positions in the northern Caucasus has placed the Soviet armies in a desperate situation, according to reports received here from Vichy.

The spearhead of the rapidly-driving German army is operating along the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railway line for a distance of 70 kilometers between Krasnodar and Pestchanokovskaya, the reports said.

It was added that Soviet field dispatches to Moscow openly admitted that the railway, which formed an important supply route in the southern front can no longer be used by the Soviet forces.

The Wehrmacht, other information reaching here revealed, is knifing its way in a southwesternly direction along the railway between Rostov and Baku after reducing Kushchevkaya.

Kuban District Facing Danger

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—The Kuban district, a grain producing center in North Caucasus for the Soviet Union, is now facing danger as the German troops under General Von Bock are relentlessly pushing their way toward that district, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Meanwhile, according to Soviet information, the Germans are trying to annihilate the Soviets by advancing along the Rostov-Baku and the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railways.

Furious fighting took place in the battles at the ferry point of the River Eya, north of Kushchevkaya, the dispatches said.

According to Moscow reports, the Red Panzer units in the South Caucasus have been transferred to cooperate with the forces operating in the gate district of North Caucasus. However, the German air force is said to be showering them with bombs.

Stalingrad Is Menaced

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—In a large-scale tank battle raging between the German and Soviet forces to the northwest of Stalingrad, the Red forces are desperately trying to defend their position against the furious German attack, according to a report reaching here.

Although no notable developments are seen in the war situation in the great curve of the Don River, Stalingrad is steadily being menaced from the Kletakaya and Karachi areas, the same report added.

The German forces apparently are determined to shatter the Soviet defense positions with their combined air and land strength.

Allied Aid Is Sought

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—As the German forces are steadily advancing along the southern front of the Don-Volga basin areas, the Soviet Union is frantically appealing for immediate assistance from the Allied Nations by opening the long-promised second front, it is reported today in a recent dispatch from Moscow.

Reflecting the prevailing opinion in Soviet Russia, a recent Moscow broadcast, hinting that the formation of a second front is the only way to save the country, declared that the Soviets are still waiting for the Allied Nations to make their decisive move.

Meanwhile, the American weekly magazine Time, in its July 20 issue, censuring lack of sincerity on the part of America and Britain in the formation of a second front, declared as follows:

The Soviets are now tired of soothing propaganda about the super-scale landing exercises by Canadian troops on the English coast or the appointment of Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces in the European theater of the war.

MAYOR OF SHONAN SAYS GOAL IS CLEAR

Odate Hard at Work to Make Port City Commercial Center Of Southern Regions

All is quiet now at Shonanko. The famous port-city lies calm, as if it had never known that a heavy and mortal combat was ever fought over the former Singapore area between the Japanese and British forces half a year ago. Soft winds are blowing to add to the cities' complacency, writes a Domei correspondent at Shonanko. He interviewed Mayor Shigeo Odate of Shonan City in a four-story white building on Kaigan-dori. The Domei correspondent continues:

Mayor Odate had similar experience in the reconstruction of Manchoukuo and North China and is very much interested in the activity of this fortress city in the establishment of Greater East Asia. His mission is charged with an important task of rebuilding Shonan City from the old order. Your correspondent exchanged opinions with Mayor Odate on the reconstruction of Shonan City as follows:

"Question. How is the situation of Shonan Island?

"Answer. Well, it's as you see it. Shonanto is neither as hot as we had anticipated, nor as unpleasant to live in.

"Q. Do you feel inconvenienced here?

"A. No, not very much. It's natural that we feel tried, because we are at war.

"Q. The reconstruction of Shonan Island is making excellent headway, isn't it?

"A. Well, not as rapidly as I hoped for the newspapermen have written too much about it and this is making the Japanese feel optimistic of the reconstruction. As it appears, the city looks thriving, but, if we look closely, we notice that imports into Shonan City have been suspended since the outbreak of the War. Singapore used to depend upon materials imported here from various countries. Shonan City today must be made self-sufficient on the basis of its present stock. Its reconstruction, therefore, will not be so easily realized as others believe. In the meanwhile, ships carrying materials will come here, but, pending security of Japan's undefeatable position over a 100-year war, Shonan will have to maintain its self-sufficiency on the basis of its present stock. How long Shonan City is able

(Continued on Page 3)

YOSHITOMI EXPLAINS NEW DRIVE IN CHINA

Spokesman at Nanking Enumerates Steps for Eradicating Evil Concepts

The attention of the people of Japan was directed to the new people's movement in China by Masaomi Yoshitomi, spokesman of the Embassy at Nanking, in a radio address re-broadcast to the nation on Monday evening.

According to Mr. Yoshitomi, it is up to the Japanese to help in any possible way the movement which got under way with the publication of proclamation to the Chinese from President Wang Ching-Wei of the National Government on July 9. In the success of this drive lies a hope of cooperation between Japan and China in the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The new people's movement, according to Mr. Yoshitomi, seeks to achieve three ends.

In the first place, it would straighten out what is wrong in the character of the Chinese people.

In the second, it seeks to eradicate all causes of trouble between Japan and China.

In the third, it seeks to equip the Chinese people with an education which will qualify them to do their share of the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mr. Yoshitomi attached great importance to the idea of eradicating all causes of trouble between Japan and China.

This aspect of the movement, according to Mr. Yoshitomi, presents the problem of reforming the educational and spiritual conditions of China.

He pointed it out to his auditors that whether there will be a general peace between Japan and China, would be determined by the extent to which the National Government will succeed in neutralizing the effects of the anti-Japanese education fostered by the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the Communist Party.

The National Government, according to Mr. Yoshitomi, is alive to the necessity of re-educating the people in the light of new conditions which have arisen in China and other parts of Asia as a result of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. The new education which the National Government has made up its mind to see the Chinese, men and women, and young and old, possessed, is of a sort which will awaken

(Continued on Page 3)

STATESMEN PRAISE CULTURE LECTURES

Foreign, Education Ministers Send Greetings to Summer College for 13th Meet

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida each sent a congratulatory message to felicitate the occasion of the commencement of the 13th session of the Oriental Summer College at 9:30 a.m. Monday in the lecture hall of the Okura Higher Commercial School, Akasaka, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the Oriental Culture Society, of which Kaju Nakamura is president.

Among those present were: Hideo Inumaru, secretary of the Education Ministry, as proxy of Education Minister Hashida, and Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, with his staff members. Many peoples from the Co-Prosperity Sphere, such as Thailanders, Filipinos, Indonesians, Malayans, Chinese and a few Russians, also attended the function.

The gist of the Foreign Minister's message follows:

"At this juncture when the War of Greater East Asia, which is a war for emancipation, is in full progress, it is a matter of great significance that a series of lectures on Japanese culture are being delivered to the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the highly important purpose of strengthening mutual ties of understanding and friendship.

"I am fully confident that these lectures will contribute much toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In conclusion, I wish to extend my deep sense of respect to the sponsors of the meetings, as well as to those who have come to attend the lectures."

In the address delivered by Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, which was based on a similar theme, warm congratulations were offered to the people responsible for the highly-educational gatherings.

There are various influences brought upon Thai culture, the chief of which is Buddhism. We find in it the spirit of Thailand and the activities of the spirit. The history of Thailand was fraught with difficulties, with troubles internal and external, but after all, with that spirit, we came out victorious. One may ask what is that spirit, but it is very difficult to explain. However, it may be found in all th characteristics of the Thai people, videlicet, patriotism, liberty loving, politeness, gratefulness, tolerence and hospitality which I have enumerated at the Friday Club (Former Pan-Pacific Club) some time ago. I shall now begin with our history.

It was stated that in the fifth century of the Christian Era, the Thai people were still in their powerful kingdom home of Yunnan, South of China. However, historians stated that about 4,000 years before the Buddhist Era, that is, 6,000 years ago, we were in Hupeh-An Hwei, and Kiangsi, being oppressed by the Chinese who were then more powerful. The Thais emigrated gradually southward until they finally settled down permanently in the present Thailand. I am sorry to say that records of our history and literature sustained a severe loss when Ayudya, the then capital of the Kingdom since 1350 A.D., was completely destroyed by the Burmese in 1767 A.D. Anyhow we are able to record correctly the latter history of Thailand since the thirteenth century of the Christian Era, which may be divided into three periods:—

1. When Sukhodaya was the capital (1257 A.D.—1350 A.D.) Sukhodaya is situated between 300 and 350 kilometers north of Bangkok.
2. When Ayudya succeeded to the leadership (1350 A.D.—1767 A.D.).
3. When Bangkok became the capital from 1767 A.D. onward to the present time.

During all these periods, the Thai's met many difficulties. However, although we were many times invaded, we were never conquered. Had it not been for the heroic deeds of our forefathers, we would not have lived up to the present day as free men.

In the field of literature, its origin might be traced to India whose culture predominated in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula for a long time. The earliest work in our literature were religious, and written in the Pali language. The birth of the Thai alphabet was due to the ingenuity of King Ram Kamhaeng, who reigned at Sukhodaya for over 40 years to about 1317 A.D. Various forms of Cambodian alphabets had already been in use in the country, but the King modified the existing character in order to make them suitable for the writing of Thai words. All through the different periods of Thai literary history, our men of letters were mostly members of the Royal Family or Royal courtiers. During all the past six centuries, we also had many works on religion, codes of law, ethics, romance, drama and even philosophy. To cite some of the best which are considered gems of Thai classical literature, a treatise on Buddhist cosmogony, dealing with the three worlds, Heaven, Earth and Hell, according to the conception of the time, the story of the Great Birth of the Lord Buddha, the Ramkien, an adaptation for the original Ramayana in verses and several others. Another interesting foot note is the fact that His Majesty the late King Rama VI who visited Japan about three decades ago when he was Crown Prince, translated 3 Shakespear Plays, "As you like it," Romeo and Juliet" and "Merchant of Venice" word by word in verses.

Turning to the artistic side of life, one may also observe that most Thai art has been religious. Architecture, painting, usually frescoing, and image-making have all been developed in connection with Buddhism. Thai have developed painting along intricate and curious lines. Their canvas has been the inside walls of temple buildings. The paintings tell legends, such as the Ramayana. In many temples, such as the temple of the Emerald Buddha, which is the Chapel Royal, and many others, the walls are decorated with elaborate paintings illustrating the life of the Lord Buddha or his former existence, scenes from the Brahmanical heaven or of the torments in hell or of the objects belonging to the Buddhist cosmogony or theology. The following is an extract from the Government publication which briefly describes fine arts.

"Thai artistic crafts cannot be dissociated from the parent art of architecture, and the religious significance of the temples has influenced their decorative details and also the forms and ornamentation of objects used at various ceremonies and in every day life. Most of the motives of Thai ornament originate in a combination of religious symbolism and a love of nature, and characteristic. Thai pattern work usually contains mythological beings illustrative of some episode of the Ramayana and story of the Lord Buddha.

"The ground work is usually filled with a conventional form of design reminiscent of acanthus ornament but which has a more flame-like and wavy formation known as Kranok. In combination with the mythological creatures, this is found used in the ornamentation of gables and other decorated portions of the Wat buildings either executed in plaster relief or carved in wood, and usually gilded on a ground of brightly colored glass mosaic, which, when struck by the rays of the sun sparkle and emit flashes like lightning when seen from afar. It also forms the chief motive for ornamentation of silverware, pottery, lacquer and other handicrafts.

"Other forms showing Chinese and Indian influences are also found, but this Kranok design is typical of pure Thai style. The most notable work in metal is probably that of "niello" called "Tompat" in Thai. This is the decoration of silver articles with designs on a dull black background."

In ceremonies and festivals, we are not lacking. The number of religious and national festivals that annually take place in Thailand is very great. Many of these festivals are both picturesque and quaint to foreign eyes, and appeal strongly to the mind of those who love pageantry and vivid colors. On New Year's day, religious services are held in every temple all over the kingdom, and especially in the Royal Chapel or the temple of the Emerald Buddha, where recently the Pact of Alliance between our two countries was signed. His Majesty the King receives a ceremonial bath. People visit one another wishing each other a happy new year. During this time, we also went about pouring libations of water on our parents and old people whom we respect. In February or March is celebrated the Magha Buja Festival, or Buddhist all Saints day. February too and a part of March is the season for making a pilgrimage to the famous shrines at Phra Buddha Bat (Lord Buddha's Foot Print) in Saraburi, the new designate capital, lying to the northeast of Ayuda where an impression of the Buddha's foot is shown.

In May is also celebrated the Wisaka Buja Festival, which commemorates the triple episode of the birth, enlightenment and passing into Nirvana of the Lord Buddha. During the three days that the feast lasts, people flock to the temples to listen to the reading of the holy scriptures, and by night, most of the temples are illuminated with lighted paper lanterns. All high officials, usually Directors-General, Vice-Ministers and members of the Cabinet including members of the Royal Family also send their lanterns to be hung in the cloisters of the Royal Chapel. In the month of July begins the "Khao Parnsa" or Buddhist Lent, which lasts three months. Before "Khao Parnsa," thousands of young Thai men enter monkhood, or "Buat Nak." It is an old-established rule in Thailand that every young Thai man ought to enter Monkhood either as a monk or a novice, even if only for a short time, and the majority adhere to this rule. The ceremony of ordination is one of the most impressive sights to every spectator. Our conception in entering monkhood is to work out our own salvation through meditation and inaction. Another reason is that we have always been taught that our debt toward our father and mother is so heavy that it can never be returned in full. One way of paying it, according to the teaching of the Lord, is to enter priesthood and to pray for them.

During the "Khao Parnsa," the monks or Bhikshu and the novice or Sammanera are not allowed to pass the night outside the cloisters to which they belong. The faithful then visit the temples and cloisters frequently, bringing gifts to them. During October and November, we have the "Tot Kathin" ceremony, the annual offering of gifts, meaning in the form of new yellow robes, to the monks, a custom adhered to all over the country. His Majesty the King, as upholder of the Buddhist faith, goes himself to present magnificent gifts to a great number of temples. The most picturesque sight is when He proceeds to some Royal monastery by boat. He sits in a golden pavilion placed in the center of a huge gilt and red painted state-barge, the prow of which is carved in the likeness of a dragon. A hundred red-clad sailors paddle the boat and it is a unique sight to see them lifting their glittering paddles in rhythmical time as they propel the barge over the quiet water of the Menam Chao Phya.

The classical Thai drama had its origin from India. India, as known in history, has a very ancient culture. The plays of India first be-

(Continued on Page 3)

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Domei

CANTON, August 3.—Japanese aerial activity in South China took on new intensity in the past three days when important Chungking cities in widely scattered areas in Chekiang, Fukien and Hunan Provinces were subjected to three days of continuous bombing assaults, according to information from Chungking intercepted here today.

Military establishments in Changmen, eastern Fukien Province on the north bank of the Min River, were badly damaged in the first assault as Japanese bombers rained the city with high explosives on July 31.

On August 1, simultaneous attacks were made on Changmen, where the remaining military facilities which escaped damage in the first bombing were completely destroyed, and against Lungchuan, southern Chekiang Province.

Lingling, important city on the Siang River in southern Hunan Province was the target of flights of Japanese bombers on the night of August 2, as the Japanese airmen destroyed important military establishments there, the information concluded.

Japanese Forces Advance

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN CHEKIANG, August 3.—Japanese Forces which took Hsinluwan, on July 30, advanced to a point just north of the 682 meter hill located 20 kilometers south of Peichienchen by nightfall of the 31st, and are now advancing upon Sungyang, on the upper reaches of the Wu River in southwestern Chekiang, front line dispatches revealed Monday.

In the course of the battle for Hsinluwan, the same forces annihilated some 500 to 600 enemy troops belonging to the temporarily formed 32nd division in the mountainous districts of Hsinluwan, the dispatches added.

Today's Press Comments

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everyone in Burma to become one with the new government, to make every effort to recover from the effects of the war, and to increase and better production, thus to fulfil Burma's mission of becoming a pillar of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Premier Tojo's statement, made during the early days of the war, that if the Burmese would realize their duty as Asiatics and if they would show a sincere attitude toward the building of a Greater East Asia, he would not hesitate in extending aid to create a "Burma for Burmese." His promise is taking shape with the inauguration of the new government.

Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maw is determined to work for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, and at the same time to expend every effort to bring about internal order to make a "Burma for Burmese." When these ideals become those of every Burmese, then Burma's hope of a hundred years will be realized.

Indian Independence

CHUGAI—Sir Stafford Cripps's mission to India was a dismal failure. There is no doubt about that. Yet Britain refuses to learn from it. It has been working to induce the American Government and Chungking to try to see whether it is possible to have the leaders of the Indian Congress Party ease their attitude against Britain. Reports tell of the leaders of the British Government desiring moves by Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union to have the Indian Congress party leaders to moderate their demands on Britain.

Indian sentiment toward Britain has been getting worse and worse since the departure of the Cripps' mission from India. There are mounting indications that Britain has little chance to come to terms with the Indian Congress Party. The strongest of them was the action taken by the working committee of the Congress Party at Wardha on July 14 in adopting a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Britain from India. If Britain does not do as was demanded by the working committee, Mahatma Gandhi, the famous leader of the mass of Indians, is likely to come forward to lead the Indian people in resisting Britain without violence.

The outcome of the Wardha meeting caused a great shock in Chungking and the United States. The British Secretary for India speaking in the House of Commons on July 30 declared that the Government would on no account acquiesce in the demand of the working committee of the Congress Party. There is no suggestion that Britain will follow a strong course of action against the Congress Party. Report has it that Britain is trying to have leaders of America and other friendly countries intervene in the interest of a compromise between it and India. Incidentally, the Congress speech of the Secretary for India, which was full of bluff, has had the effect of stiffening further the attitude of not only the Congress party but also the people of India against Britain.

The India committee of the Congress Party is meeting at Bombay for an exchange of views on the situation. The present temper of this group strongly suggests the possibility of Mahatma Gandhi taking an early opportunity of organizing the mass of Indians to resist Britain without resort to force.

There is nothing to show that Britain will consider getting out of India during the war or after. It is time that the Indians were under no illusion about Britain's intentions. The time is ripe for them to end Britains rule once and all for.

Healthy Sports Encouraged by Japan—Mermaids Vie For Honors

The All Japan Secondary School Girls' Swimming Meet held at the Jingu Pool from July 28 found these Nipponese mermaids in the pink of condition for the competition. The above photos show the girls and spectators eager in their endeavor to credit a victory for their alma mater. Although in this meet no new world's records were established, these fair swimmers have readily learned and grasped the meaning of strengthening their physique as well as the spiritual side in these significant times.

Mayor of Shonan Says Goal Is Clear

(Continued From Page 1)

to maintain its present stock is a question facing it. However, there will be no need for all of us not to be too over-optimistic.

"Q. You were previously engaged in the first line reconstruction of Manchoukuo and China. Is there any difference in the way of reconstruction between Shonan and those regions?

"A. This time our goal is quite clear, as it was shown immutably in the Imperial Rescript. Men working here are cooperating toward the attainment of that goal. Nothing will make the reconstruction work more smoother than this.

"Q. Let me hear your opinion on the future of Shonan City.

"A. The time is not ripe yet for me to express opinions on this. How to win the war is a prerequisite to everything. Apart from the military aspects the matter of cardinal importance is to make Shonan the spinal structure of Japan's southern orbit. The tradition of Singapore as a commercial port for exploitation and a naval port for intimidation must be eliminated totally, thereby reconstructing Shonan as a permanent pillar of Japan.

"Shonan also is significant in that it will be made the center for the interchange of materials among southern regions and between Japan and these regions. Efforts also must be made to let industry flourish here for production of materials. At any rate, the reconstruction should be pushed in earnest. I am opposed to the opinion of carrying all sorts of materials to Japan and of manufacturing them there. If such a policy is carried into effect, Japan will be flooded with factories.

"Q. Have you anything to ask Japan Proper?

"A. No, I have'nt. The only thing I should like to wish Japanese at home is that they should be neither optimistic nor pessimistic over petty matters, but hope they look upon the reconstruction of Shonan as a long-range affair."

Social Unrest Seen Growing in America

(Continued From Page 1)

was that whereas even coffee and bread were brought from home for the Allied side, the Japanese officers and men ate anything that was to be found in the war zone and they could thus live a life of self-supply. The Allies used heavy tanks which could not be used on paddy fields but the Japanese Army possessed light tanks and bicycles."

Articles on Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, General Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the South, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Malaya, and Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, were popular in the newspapers, magazines and in books widely read.

STATESMEN PRAISE CULTURE LECTURES

(Continued From Page 2)

came known to the Americans and Europeans in 1789 A.D. when Sir William Jones translated Sakuntala, which is considered one of the most beautiful plays in the world. Sakuntala was also translated into Thai. The Hindu drama, like the Greek, grew up independent of outside sources. The early plays were written in Sanskrit. In India, the origin of the drama is attributed to a mythical inventor called Bharata, an ancient sage, the details of whose life are shrouded in mystery. Bharata was one of the earliest dramatists, who wrote many plays.

That Thai love songs and music, and the drama is one of the most ancient and cherished institutions of the nation. Though there are several Thai theaters in the kingdom, the ancient form of play called Khone (masked pantomine), Rabam (dance in character), and Lakhon (opera ballet) are now seldom seen. The people tend more toward modern play-acting.

The actors of the classical Thai theater are generally girls, although men also participate. The dance of Thai actress consists of writhing the arms with the fingers turned back to the uttermost, swaying and writhing the body and advancing or retreating with gliding motions, all performed in the most graceful and languid manner, and this is done with the utmost command over their supple and lithe bodies.

Our theater and music show definite progress since the new regime under the Department of Fine Arts. The most representative of theaters is under its supervision.

I shall now speak about Buddhism in Thailand. The reason why I shall only mention Buddhism is because it is our national and traditional religion. According to our constitution, Buddhism is not compulsory for anyone in Thailand, but His Majesty the King must be a Buddhist. Just as in Japan, Buddhism has had a far reaching influence on Thai literature and civilization.

It has been responsible in teaching the Thai people to take an international view of things. It is a philosophy as well as a religion which has taught them the truth of human life. Thai Buddhism has made Thai culture profound, in the same manner that Buddhism has done to Japanese culture. In Japan, you belong to the Northern Branch that is Maha Yana, or Greater Vehicle or Daijo, while in Thailand, we belong to the Southern Branch that is the Hina Yana or Lesser Vehicle of Shojo. According to historians, the Thai received Buddhism in B.E. 612, which is the year 69 A. D. In this first century before the Christian Era, it entered China through Yunnan, crossing Thai territory on the way. The Thai King Khun Luang Mau is reported to have declared himself the first Thai Buddhist. His conversion resulted in about 550,000 Thai subjects turning Buddhists. Later in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of the Christian Era, priestly intercourse with Ceylon had definitely begun. Two Thai monks of Sukhodaya went to Martaban, South of Burma, for advance work on Buddhism with a priest in that town. Phra Uthumpon by name. This Martaban priest had been ordained in Ceylon and had a thorough education in Buddhism. His fame as a scholar of the Tripitaka in its Singhalese form spread all over South East Asia. The Thai monks returned to Sukhodaya and taught a group of young men so successfully that after 10 years, a large number were thorough Buddhist scholars. The doctrine then spread rapidly through the whole kingdom.

Eventually, the whole Thai nation became imbued with Buddhist ideas, practised the same ceremonies, and supported the monkhood. Buddhism for the householder meant following the teachings of the Lord, and to pay occasional visits to the temples to hear sermons and to give foods to the monks, observing the five moral precepts, viz., not to destroy life, not to steal, not to commit adultery, not to deceive, and not to take intoxicants.

Foreigners used to call Thailand the land of the Yellow Robes, which is a fact. It has been estimated that there are about 18,000 monasteries in the whole kingdom, and about 200,000 monks and novices. The reason why there are so many is clear and can easily be explained. These monasteries not only have spiritual power over the fervent Buddhists but they have also played a most important part in the social and economic life of the Thai in general.

In olden days, the monasteries were schools, sports grounds, hospitals and also places of artistic and economic development. We sent our children to have their education with the monks, while in hours of sickness, we also went to the monks who administered to us with herbal medicines. Thai Buddhism seems to have grown to match the normal expansion of the population. There are at present about 500 Pali schools with more than 10,000 students, and about 6,000 theological schools with 100,000 students. The figures indicate an active interest in Buddhist theology.

In Thailand, Buddhism had two fundamental conceptions. One of these was a belief in transmigration by which all divine, human or animal life kept passing through recurring cycles of regeneration. The other was a fundamental confidence in the virtue of the human act for good, that is "Karma," which means, in simple language, that every good or evil deed has a consequent result in the present or in the future life. It can be illustrated in a simple principle of action and reaction. We throw a ball against the wall. If we throw lightly, it will rebound back lightly, if we throw harder, it will rebound back harder still. The Lord does not forbid us to worship any god, any cult, but he insists on this principle of Karma, which is do good and receive good, do evil and receive evil. Another teaching of his is "Attano Natho," the literal translation of which is: "You alone can help you."

Karatsu Is New Name for Luzon, U.S. Gunboat Salvaged by Japanese

By a Member of Naval Press Section

ABOARD H.M.S. KARATSU (Formerly Luzon), August 1.—The former gunboat of the United States Asiatic Fleet, the Luzon, 800 tons, was christened the "Karatsu" this morning at the Cavite Naval Base by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Forces in Philippines waters to become the second American warship to be incorporated into His Imperial Majesty's fleet.

It is recalled that the Karatsu's sister ship the Wake was captured and renamed the "Tatara" in Shanghai at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Constructed in 1927 and mounted with eight guns and eight machine-guns, the Luzon was used to protect American imperialism in China by patroling the Yangtze.

Fleeing immediately to the Philippines upon the declaration of war, the gunboat was bombed and stranded off Corregidor where it remained abandoned until the Japanese recently salvaged the almost hopeless hulk.

The luxurious appointments which characterize American warships have been removed and the Karatsu will soon be commissioned as an efficient warship of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

MIXED MUSICAL PROGRAM TO BE HELD IN KARUIZAWA

Violin, Piano and Baritone Solos to Be Featured in Tuesday Concert

Karuizawa's regular Tuesday Evening Concert under the auspices of the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai will be given Tuesday, August 4, beginning at 7:30 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. Mr. Naotada Yamamoto, chief of the music section of the music section of the Karuizawa Kai, and Mrs. Tatsuro Yamamoto, a member of the music committee, have kindly arranged the program. Among the musicians who will appear in the concert are Miss Nobuko Seshi, who will play four violin numbers, Miss Margaret Yuki Koike, who will perform two piano solo pieces, Mr. Z. J. Kin, baritone, who will sing four German classic songs, and Mr. Y. Amakata, baritone, who will sing three Italian classic numbers, two Spanish semi-classic and one French song. Miss Koike will accompany these artists at the piano. The program for this concert is as follows:

1. Baritone Solo by Mr. Y. Amakata (Miss Margaret Yuki Koike at the piano.)
   (a) Caro mio ben .... G. Giordani
   (b) Placer d'amor .... Martini
   (c) Elegie .... Massenet
2. Violin Solo by Miss Nobuko Seshi (Miss Margaret Yuki Koike at the piano.)
   (a) Ave Maria .... Gounod
   (b) Souvenir .... Drdrla
3. Baritone Solo by Mr. Z. J. Kin (Miss Margaret Yuki Koike at the piano.)
   (a) Largo .... Haendel
   (b) Cradle Song .... Brahms
4. Piano Solo by Miss Margaret Yuki Koike.
   (a) Invitation to the Dance .... Weber
   (b) Moonlight Sonata ...... Beethoven
5. Baritone Solo by Mr. Y. Amakata (Miss Margaret Yuki Koike at the piano.)
   (a) Santa Lucia Luntana ...... Mario
   (b) La Golondrina .... Serradell
   (c) Ay-Ay-Ay .... Freire
6. Violin Solo by Miss Nobuko Seshi (Miss Margaret Yuki Koike at the piano.)
   (a) Rondino .... Kreisler
   (b) Romance .... Beethoven
7. Baritone Solo by Mr. Z. J. Kin (Miss Margaret Yuki Koike at the piano.)
   (a) Lindenbaum .... Schubert
   (b) Serenade .... Schubert

U.S. AND NOT JAPAN MENACED IN NORTH

(Continued From Page 1)

and Attu by the Forces of the Imperial Army and Navy, caused authorities in America to become over-sensitive, and because of this public opinion entered a state of turmoil.

U.S. in Confusion

"The American Government was thrown into confusion, and to give the people a feeling of safety announced that, 'Kiska and Attu, which were taken by the Japanese, are of no value to America'. Public opinion suddenly turned against the government. 'Why then', it was asked, did the government spend millions in the Aleutians to construct and equip bases for airplanes and submarines?' Adding to this, Britain and other members of the allied nations attacked and criticised America's mistake and sought to find out where the responsibility lay.

"Judging from this, it is clear that the enemy, which was vaunting to attack Japan by way of the central Pacific route and southern Pacific route before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has already lost these routes. To make matters worse, the only route left, namely, the northern attacking route by way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands has just been shattered by the Imperial Navy. Not only this, but America has begun to feel Japan's strong pressure on Alaska and the American mainland directly.

"Second, immediately following the opening of attack on the Aleutian Islands, the Japanese Navy units advanced toward the center of the Pacific and made a surprised assault on Midway, thereby succeeding in enticing the enemy fleet remaining in the Midway area to sally forth, and successfully catching up with it scored brilliant war results, as has already been announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

"The United States as usual resorted to the same old tactics of false propaganda of having scored a signal victory at the Battle of Midway, as was the case with the Battle of the Macassar Strait and the Battle of the Coral Sea. Through all possible means that country announced distorted war reports, but the remaining units of the American fleet later fled to certain quarters, doing nothing active. The Hawaii and Midway areas are now simply trembling before Japan's military might and are, so to speak, repeating large scale defensive maneuvers.

Laughable Propaganda

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia many key points of the American forces, including the Philippines, Guam, Wake, Kiska and Attu, have been occupied by the Japanese Forces. America, however, has failed to take even an inch of the Japanese territory. It is really laughable that America, finding itself in such a mess, is resorting to a hollow propaganda of victory.

"Third, activities of Japanese submarines along the western coast of America including Seattle are visibly and invisibly dealing serious menaces to America. Seattle is as distant as about 4,500 nautical miles from Japan. Braving the furrows of the Pacific Japanese submarines are appearing and disappearing all over the American western coast. Frequent attacks by Japanese submarines are throwing American into an extreme consternation regarding defense. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia America was active in making propaganda that Japan would be blockaded easily. The present situation is just the opposite of it. America today is trembling before the menaces of blockading. That the number of men volunteering to join mercantile marine services along the American Pacific coast has decreased considerably proves this.

"The Eastern Pacific operation which began to evolve in June has so far resulted in making sure Japan's security of sea power over the Western Pacific and also in embodying a great offensive in the Eastern Pacific. Paralleling the extensive German and Italian offensive in the Atlantic, Japan's operations is a grand and impressive one—one that America and Britain are bein" attacked on both sides."

Kishimoto Becomes Tokyo's 19th Mayor

(Continued From Page 1)

tada Ohara, retired, in an interview with Domei.

Highly praising the integrity of the new mayor, Colonel Ohara declared that General Kishimoto is the ideal of straight-forwardness, and yet he is extremely tactful.

"He must have been the kind of person to whom former Mayor Okubo hoped to hand over his duties," the Colonel added. Colonel Ohara went on to point out that General Kishimoto graduated at the top of his class at the Military Academy and received from the late Emperor Meiji a silver watch for his excellence on scholarship.

In the same class with Mayor Kishimoto were General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Areas; Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the National Service Association, and Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioten, Member of Parliament, Colonel Ohara revealed.

Expert on Ordnance

Pointing out that General Kishimoto is an expert on ordnance, Colonel Ohara revealed that it was the new Mayor of Tokyo, who during his days in active military service, nursed and brought up Japan's munitions manufacturing to its present-day standard.

For 30 years, he added, General Kishimoto toiled for the cause of Japan's military science. The General received the Fifth Order of the Golden Kite, Japan's highest military decoration, for distinguished service in the Russo-Japanese War. After the Manchurian Incident, he was awarded the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Extremely well-read, General Kishimoto is informed on all current topics. "I know he carried a different book under his arm each morning as he went out for a stroll before breakfast. Although he was never pretentious, he devoted all his spare time to learn about new things. He is not only an officer in the Army, but a gentleman and a true scholar," Colonel Ohara declared.

Japanese Birth Rate Up

SHANGHAI—The Japanese population in Shanghai led the foreign community in births during the month of June with a mark of 61 out of a total of 148 births registered with the Shanghai Municipal Council, according to vital statistics issued by the S.M.P.

YOSHITOMI EXPLAINS NEW DRIVE IN CHINA

(Continued From Page 1)

them to the situation which brings to them a golden opportunity of realizing the vision of Greater Asia held up by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang, by working shoulder to shoulder with Japan for a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

Mr. Yoshitomi's radio address follows:

"The neucleus of a new expanding state must be formed by people of medium standing possessed of a new political education, as the German example shows.

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government has been pushing the work of constructing a new China ever since he parted company with the Chungking group. He has now made up his mind to engage in political operations designed to realize the ideal of a new China. These operations will be in the form of a new people's movement. A proclamation to the people from President Wang, published on July 9, explained the objects of the movement and clarified the attitude of the National Government toward the drive.

"The new people's movement seeks to educate the Chinese people in a way which will permit them to conduct themselves in a manner befitting new China.

"There are three immediate ends whose achievement will be sought by the movement. In the first place it will try to right what is wrong in the character of the Chinese people. In the second, all causes of trouble which have existed between Japan and China in the past will be eradicated, and efforts will be made to strengthen the foundations of a lasting peace between the two countries.

"The third aim of the movement is to equip the Chinese with an education which will permit them to do their share of the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"As is already a matter of common knowledge, the China Affair originated in the action of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the Communist Party in training the Chinese people in anti-Japanese and Japan-resisting education. The leaders of Chungking were forgetful of Asia and their preoccupation was to be in good standing with America and Britain.

"The Communist Party was as bad as the Chiang regime. They turned to the Comintern as one turns to his parents, and they were lost to all sense of the fact that Asia is its fatherland.

"It was these mistaken ideas of the Chiang regime and the Communist Party which were in the background of the China Affair.

"It seems to be that it will be impossible for Japan and China to join their forces to realize a reconstructed Asia unless the anti-Japanese ideas in China are stamped out. Whether a general peace between Japan and China will be realized will be determined by the extent to which the National Government will succeed in ending the effects of the anti-Japanese education which the Chiang regime and the Communist Party took great pains to promote prior to the outbreak of the China Affair.

"The new people's movement seeks to wipe out all anti-Japanese ideas in China, and to have the Chinese people acquire all knowledge necessary for awakening to the fact that Japan and China are under the absolute necessity of cooperating in every field of endeavor.

"A consideration of the change which has occurred in relations between Japan and China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will explain the action of the National Government in deciding to educate the people in a manner which will permit them to perform their functions as one of the wings of the movement to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The conditions which have developed in East Asia as a result of the War of Greater East Asia have brought to the fore the question of the way in which Japan, as a part of Asia, and China as another part of it, should be enabled to work as one man to achieve the ideal of a reconstructed Asia, which should be shared by the peoples of East Asia.

"Many things have to be done by China before it can be in a position to play its role in the construction of Greater East Asia. The primary task is to set up a new domestic structure for China. This presents the question of getting the Chinese people into a new attitude of mind, an attitude which will be in keeping with the new situation which has developed in East Asia. There is now the absolute necessity of making the Chinese people understand the principles of Greater East Asia and the meaning of the effort to achieve a reconstructed Asia, and revise their attitude toward the principle of Greater Asia upheld by the late Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang. At no time has there been a greater need of planting in the Chinese people an indomitable determination to liquidate all views tinged with the lop-sided idea of a state upheld by General Chiang Kai-shek and to exert themselves to realize the ideal of a sphere of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"The question of re-educating the Chinese will be attacked by stages. Firstly, students between the ages of 11 and 25 will be trained in new education. Paralleling this model young men and women from all parts of the country will receive special training to permit them to be leaders in the movement for re-educating the people."

The Priest and Saigo

From M. Sakamoto's Great Saigo
(Pub. by Kaitakusha)

"My heart is as pure as that shining moon just sinking into the waves of Satsuma Bay. For O-gimi's sake would I gladly give everything, nay, my very life, though lost in the deep . . ." said the priest to Saigo, and clasped tight in each other's arms, they jumped into the sea, into the arms of merciful Death. . . A stirring episode from the life of the hero of the Meiji Restoration, whom men now call "Saigo the Great" . . .

Gessho's Influence

Saigo could not get over the tragedy of his master's death, however hard he tried, and he could hardly refrain from thinking of killing himself and accompanying his Lord into the next world.

But he was not the only man who had been upset by the death of Nariakira. His Majesty the Emperor and all the court-nobles lost heart at the sad news. Saigo, however, suffered most. He finally resolved to go home to Satsuma and immolate himself for his master, and presented himself at Prince Konoe's to take his leave. The Prince, having guessed what he meant to do, called his favorite priest Gessho, and told him to dissuade Saigo from taking such an action.

Gessho went immediately to visit this unhappy Satsuma man and persuaded him that he could best serve his country by remaining alive and that he ought to carry out the intentions of his late Lord as long as he lived.

Every personal feeling induced Saigo to attempt to take his own life for his late master, but once alive, however, to his sense of duty, he felt disinclined to die without getting rid of Tairo Ii, and replied that he understood Gessho quite well.

The priest was delighted at the reply and said that the Prince would be much pleased to hear it.

Saigo was more determined than ever to work for the sake of both the country and his departed master.

Tairo Ii had gone beyond reasonable bounds, and those who had become incensed at his arbitrary measures naturally thought of doing away with him.

Prince Sanemutsu Sanjo was one of the court-nobles who were provoked by the Tairo's bold steps. He consulted with Prince Konoe about the matter and came to the conclusion that in order to overcome the over-bearing Tairo nothing could be more effective than that an Imperial Command should be given to the old Lord of Mito.

Imperial Writ

Mito received the Imperial Writ but the Tairo ordered that Mito should not send the Writ round to the Daimyos.

Those friends of Saigo who were at Yedo were astounded and furious to hear of the disrespect with which the Tairo had dealt with the Imperial Word.

What Saigo had feared had come to pass.

The Court at Kyoto had already shown their firm determination against the Tokugawa Government by dismissing Prince Kujo who held the office of Kampaku (chief advisor to the Emperor in the days of the Shogunate), and by placing Prince Konoe in his place. This took place on October 9.

On October 15, Gessho, the noble priest, visited Saigo. Saigo knew intuitively that something unexpected had happened. He heard to his surprise that Umpin Umeda had been arrested the previous day. The priest also told him of the rumored arrest of their sincere patriots like Ikeuchi and Yamamoto.

"Things have come to a head," thought Saigo. He and his fellow patriots had no other alternative than to send facsimile copies of the Imperial Writ to the Clans and their sympathizers in order to defeat the machinations of the vicious enemies. Gessho left Saigo, saying that he would visit Lord Konoe to talk with him about the matter.

In the meantime, however, the development of events drove Gessho into personal danger.

The priest came to visit Saigo on the morning of October 16 to inform him that the Imperial Writ had not yet been shown to the Echizen and Tosa Lords. After the priest had gone, a messenger came to ask Saigo to call at Konoe's at once.

Gessho in Danger

Konoe met the Satsuma man in person and said: "There is another troublesome business here which I want to entreat you to do for me. Gessho's personal safety has come to be feared for. Happily there is a relative in Nara, and I wish to have him go there for the present. As I feel uneasy about his travelling alone, what do you say to accompanying him there?"

"Certainly, my lord. I will risk my very life in escorting him.

"I am greatly relieved at your kind reply. I leave it to you to keep him from harm."

"Yes, my Lord," replied Saigo, prostrating himself respectfully, and having answered for the priest's life, he returned to his inn.

That night, Saigo and Shunsai Arimura set off on the journey to Nara escorting the priest who was in a palanquin which was guarded outside by themselves and the priest's faithful servant Jusuke.

In view of the extensive cordon which had been thrown out so quickly, he began to think that Nara would not offer secure shelter to them and that, therefore, it would be best for him to make a bold escape to his native province, Satsuma, and utilize the journey for making friends of patriots on his way.

Saigo, after asking Arimura to escort the priest to Osaka by ship, returned to Kyoto. For he had many things to do before travelling to Kyushu, such as to induce the old Lord Narioki of his Clan to station some of his troops at Osaka for the purpose of guarding the Imperial Palace.

In the meantime Saigo, too, came under the surveillance of the Shogunate. He, therefore, left Osaka with Gessho by ship on October 30.

They arrived at Shimonoseki on November 5. Saigo preceded the rest of his party to Satsuma that he might see the state of affairs there in advance, leaving Arimura to escort the priest.

He reached Kagoshima on November 11. Having changed his name to Sansuke, he pried secretly into the condition of the city, which he found had changed more remarkably than he had imagined, for almost all the chief retainers had embraced the Shogunate Party.

In the meanwhile, those detectives from the Tokugawa Government who had been following Gessho all through Chikuzen Province to arrest him, entered Kagoshima, and pressed the Clan authorities to hand over the priest.

En Route to Hyuga

Now, in the Satsuma Clan there was the custom of sending troublesome fellows to the frontier between Osumi and Hyuga, and putting them to the sword there. This way of punishment was called Higashime-okuri (sending eastwards) or Naga-okuri (sending forever). To be sent to a temple in Hyuga meant certain death.

The Clan Judge, Gennosuke Yanase, summoned Saigo to his house on December 19.

"Officers of law from the Yedo Government are pursuing Gessho so closely that the Clan authorities can not afford to harbor the priest within our territory. His arrest within this town would put the Shimazu family out of countenance as intolerant. I request you to take Gessho with you outside our jurisdiction as soon as possible. Please leave here with him tonight, for the police from Chikuzen are already here and pressing us to hand him over to them.

The judge advised Saigo that they would find the best shelter in the Hokke-dake Temple in Hyuga Province.

Saigo walked home in a daze and as he did so, gradually made the resolve to die.

"I will kill myself. Let me die with Gessho. There is nothing else left."

His sense of honor forbade him to break the promise he had given to Prince Konoe to escort the priest at the risk of his life, or to be so shameless as to let the noble priest be arrested.

Gessho had often said to Saigo that he would rather be killed by his friend in case of his arrest lest he should be constrained at the court to say something which would involve Prince Konoe in trouble, though he was of course determined never to do so.

No sooner had Gessho and Hirano fallen asleep that night than they were wakened and told, to their great surprise, that Saigo had come to see them.

Saigo asked Hirano for a cup of tea, and he realizing that his visitor wished to be alone with the priest slipped out of the company.

When Hirano had gone, Saigo whispered to Gessho, "I am so sorry to say that. . . . "

"What is it?" asked the priest in astonishment.

"I have now been ordered to take you immediately to the Hokke-dake Temple in Hyuga."

"Really?" was the calm answer of the priest, who, however, felt chills run down his spine. He then said smiling, "All is up with me, I suppose?"

"The mere thought of it tears at my heartstrings."

"Well, perhaps it was destined to be so. I am quite ready for it."

"But you shall not die by yourself, Gessho San."

"You shall not die for me. I'll die by myself."

"No, you must not die alone, I'll follow you. You were once kind enough to dissuade me from doing away with myself for my late master. But I will never, never listen to your kind admonition now, for I'll not suffer you to die so long as I live. I must do my duty by Lord Konoe."

"I have no choice, for all would be over if I should be arrested. I earnestly entreat you to live as long as possible and serve the country."

"Hush! Hirano has come back."

When Hirano entered the room, they appeared quite composed as if nothing untoward had happened.

"We are going to Hyuga by ship, Hirano San," said Gessho composedly.

"Is that so?"

"I'll tell you about the whole affair at our leisure on board," said Saigo.

For O-gimi's Sake

Jusuke, Gessho's servant, was awakened and he and Hirano hurriedly prepared for the journey. The full moon was shining overhead as the small party left the house for the seashore nearby where a sailing boat was waiting and also Sakaguchi whom the Clan authorities had ordered to accompany them.

How happy they would have been if they had been sailing with nothing to trouble their minds! But neither looked like men who were about to end their lives. Now and then Saigo exchanged glances with Gessho—looks filled with feeling—unnoticed by the others. The moonlit water seemed to invite them, nay, earnestly to entreat them to jump overboard. They felt that their hearts were gradually being joined together.

Saifo, thinking it high time, stood up, winked at his friend and went to the side of the vessel. Gessho followed and stood beside him. While pointing towards the land and talking of places of interest there, Saigo made a sign that they should leap into the sea.

Gessho returned to his seat, wrote something on a sheet of paper and showing it to his friend, said: "How does it read, though the style is poor?"

Saigo took it and read:

> My heart is as pure as that shining moon
> Just sinking into the waves of Satsuma Bay.
> For O-gimi's sake would I gladly give
> Everything, nay, my very life, though lost in the deep.

"Good!" said he by way of comment as he put the poem into the bosom of his dress.

Meantime, both Hirano and Jusuke, who had become drowsy, at last fell asleep.

Finding Hirano and the others asleep, Saigo again got up from his seat and went to the side of the ship, accompanied by the priest.

Gessho leaned forward over the side, washed his hands in the water, and holding up his right hand, bowed towards the west, the birth-place of the Buddha.

Saigo was silently looking down at the water. The beautiful sight of the moonlit waves breaking into a thousand silver pieces against the sides of the vessel seemed to invite him into the deep. He felt wonderfully calm as he waited for the priest to get ready.

After worshipping, the priest stood up, and looked at Saigo with a smile, which the latter returned. The time had come, so they embraced each other and threw themselves overboard.

At the sound of splashing, the boatman, finding the two forms no longer near the bulwarks, gave a shout of astonishment, which aroused Hirano and the others from their sleep.

The ship returned to the spot in a hurry to seek them, but in vain. Here and there, up and down, the untiring search was continued, when suddenly something was visible rising to the surface. They hastened near the object, and found it to be the closely embraced bodies. They dragged the bodies out quickly into the ship shouting:

"Ashore! Ashore!"

When the ship reached the shore, they found some fishermen who had come down wondering what was the matter, and asked them to make a fire on the beach. After hours of careful treatment, Saigo alone was at last restored to life.

EX-SERVICE MEN AT WORK IN NEW MODEL INSTITUTE

Modern Factory Opened at Ishiwa to Look After Invalids' Welfare

Ten ex-service men are at work in a model factory for disabled ex-service men cured of chest diseases located in Ishiwa-mura, Yamanashi Prefecture, according to Domei.

The factory, which was formally opened on July 31, is situated in a grape plantation near Ishiwa Station, on the Chuo line. On a tract of land covering 300 tsubo, the 79-tsubo factory was constructed at a cost of about ¥60,000.

At this well-lighted and ventilated factory, ex-service men begin work at 8 a.m. and leave for their homes at 5 p.m.

In the morning and afternoon, they take a 30 minute rest. One hour is set aside for lunch. Under this arrangement, they actually work seven hours a day.

At the factory, discipline is strictly enforced, while physicians are constantly watching after the health of the workers.

In about two months, all the men will become full-fledged mechanics.

Yaegaki-Hime

A painting by Tomoyo Jimbo. From the 1st Exhibition of the Nippon Dramatic Painting Institute.

Simplicity and Serenity

By M. OSHIMA
(Japan From Within)

Though one is struck with the simplicity of Japanese houses, with its unpainted exterior designed to blend rather than clash with nature, this note is even more pronounced in the tea room.

In the serenity of its shaded seclusion one feels transported into another world, of poetry and of profound peace, far from the din and bustle of a busy world. The tea house is surrounded by trees and thick foliage to give not only a sense of communion with nature from without, but also to transport this communion inside the tea room. The delicate tracery of shadowed leaves within the tea room brings nature also inside, and communicates its peace and serenity to those within. Patience is the end sought, and self-discipline.

Japanese devotees of the art of tea ceremony enjoy every gesture, every movement involved in the making of that cup of tea, and become schooled in patience, in spiritual discipline. Here, to serve and sip tea with friends in the beauty of ritual is to experience spiritual renascence.

A lord of high rank usually had a separate tea house built in the garden, surrounded by trees and thick foilage where he could retire in physical as well as spiritual detachment from the rest of the world to contemplate in serenity before going off to battle during the turbulent period of civil wars. In this quiet place of extreme simplicity, the samurai practised the aesthetic art of the ceremony, highly developed by the Zen sect of Buddhism. This art inspired peace and serenity of mind, a self-transcendentalism, and a deep fusion with nature, all inspired by the quietness of the atmosphere and the beauty of natural surroundings.

The famous general Hideyoshi Toyotomi, originally an uncouth rustic, cultivated his taste and encouraged his retainers to follow his example.

Essentially lacking patience, the Japanese feel the need of spiritual discipline. And such arts as tea ceremony and flower arrangement cultivate this patience and composure and poise. Statesmen and business men alike are found among tea ritualists. The Japanese are by natural inclination impatient, but by traditional training have acquired an incredible degree of patience.

Apart from ceremonial purposes, tea has long been used as a favorite and necessary drink by the Japanese, not only during meals but at any hour of the day. Whenever guests appear, tea is instantly brought out. In certain long-established shops, it is served to customers, a refreshing gesture that softens the harshness of trade.

Tea served in the home is not under such rigid formality as in tea ceremony, but certain rules of etiquette are observed. The women who serve the tea are pictures of grace—bowing before those whom they serve, opening and closing the sliding doors, setting out the tea—ever beautiful in its economy and gracefulness.

And the food served is a thing to see. Fish is served in delectable shapes; vegetables cut decoratively; colorful bits added to soups, everything artistically served to tempt the eye. And the dishes which contain them are as colorful and as delicate, often being of great value.

A Japanese meal is not served on one large plate; each part is served in a separate dish; one for the fish, one for each kind of vegetable, one for the salad, still another for pickles, a covered lacquer bowl for the soup, another bowl for the rice—so that the tray holding a Japanese dinner is a picturesque array of colorful food on many lovely dishes. It is said that the Chinese cook for the palate, Westerners for the nose, and the Japanese for the eye.

Aspects of Sabi

YUSUKE YAMAGUCHI
(Bi no Nippon-teki Kansei)
Translated by M. Tanaka

The essence of "sabi", the highest form of beauty, is the profound quietude that comes into one with the infinite and absolute. This profound quietude is expressed in various forms, although substantially the same under seemingly different aspects.

There is a tendency to regard "sabi" as something dark and sombre, perhaps because of the comparatively many cases in which "sabi" is expressed in dark forms. We shall temporarily call this form the "sombre sabi".

Our first problem would be to see why "sabi", the beauty of quietude, takes this gloomy form. In this we have to remember the relationship of "sabi" with "wabi", or loneliness.

To see this relationship dialectically, to the thesis of "sui", or elegance (bright), stands the antithesis of "wabi", or loneliness (gloomy). The synthesis of these is "sabi".

"Wabi" implies sadness and forlornness of an individual. It is a deep sigh coming from feeling the fatal sorrow of one's life. It is then quite natural that "wabi" should contain a tinge of gloom in its element. The refined sobreness, so much loved by the Japanese people, is originally the relishing of this feeling of loneliness

Where, then, is the secret of this beauty, which has none of that dazzling gorgeousness, nor of magnificence, but merely a sombre tone with a gloomy effect?

True Freedom

"Wabi" is experienced when we introspect as an individual contrasted against the infinite and absolute. When looking at oneself thus one cannot but cast away all pride and arrogance and return to true humility.

We individuals are bound by "self", the embodiment of avarice and delusion. It is only when we cast away this self and attain a state of "selflessness" that we can find true freedom. This humility, experienced when introspecting oneself, is the first step toward attaining the state of "selflessness", and it is through this "selflessness" that we ultimately attain the state of perfect harmony with the universe.

Then, loneliness, as in "wabi", is not that which leads one to utter desolation but that which gives one hope of true freedom and an infinite individual development. Contradictory as it seems, it is essentially a loneliness that suggests a deep joy.

When one casts away all pride and selfishness after a thorough self-introspection, one comes into one with the absolute. This state is none other than that of "sabi". "Sabi" then, is to free oneself from loneliness by becoming thoroughly lonely. Herein do we see the relationship of "sabi" and "wabi".

A typical example of "sombre sabi", which is none other than this "wabi sabi", is the tea ceremony. The tea-room is usually only from three to four and a half mats wide. The windows are small, and the room well secluded with clay walls. A quiet gloom constantly hovers in the room, making it a perfect place for self-introspection.

Then, there is the gross, smouldered-looking tea bowl, one of the most important of the tea-set. This draws one into a state of "sombre sabi".

Bright Sabi

This same "sombre sabi" can be found in our ancient sculptures, in our paintings, in our poems and music, and in our ceramics. Nature with its luxuriant trees and shrubberies is likewise rich in this form of "sabi".

In short, "sombre sabi" is that which expresses profound quietude by taking a gloomy and lonely aspect. For this reason, it can also be called "profound sabi".

However, when we grasp the essence of "sabi", we realize the existence of another aspect in contrast to the above. Let me cite here a haiku of Kyorai, a disciple of Basho.

> Hana mori ya
> Shiroki kashira wo
> Tsuki awase.

> Keepers of the cherry blossom,
> Their white heads leant against each other
> As they doze under a tree.

The cherry blossoms are at the height of their glory. Under one of the trees sit two old watchmen leaning against each other as they doze peacefully in the cool spring breeze.

The background is the full-blown cherry blossoms. The air is full of spring. There is nothing of darkness here. And when we quietly relish this poem, we feel the true calm and peace imbedded in it. Here, flower and man are beautifully blended into one.

In our ancient ceramics also, we come across that which express this "bright sabi." If the tea bowls of Karatsu and Hagi express the "sombre sabi", the mellow white ones of Shino express the "bright sabi".

Land of Great Peace

There is the white porcelain of the Li Dynasty of Chosen. That quiescence that seems to be breathing infinity itself, that purity and peace that comes from the perfect harmony with the whole universe . . . it is truly an embodiment of the bright sabi".

Let us stand at the foot of the bridge on the sparkling Isuzu River on a beautiful autumn morn. With the blue and clear sky above us and the soft warm sunbeams dancing about us, we shall look at the autumn-tinted mountains surrounding us like a strip of figured brocade. What radiant and pure beauty. What peace. It is a beauty of profound quietude. It is here that we can see the true form of our country, which is called Yamato, the Land of Great Peace.

We see the same bright quietude in the vast and still shrine compounds and in some of our ancient poems. In our garden, too, in contrast to the luxuriant trees and heavy mosses that give one a feeling of "sombre sabi", the stepping stones and the well-shorn shrubs on the white neatly swept sand express a beauty, bright and pure and simple.

In speaking of "bright sabi", we must note that the tranquil, unconstrained cheerfulness does not mean mere superficial lightness. It is a deep suggestive beauty, a suggestive tranquility. It is in this sober brightness that we can see the essence of "sabi", the synthesis of the dark and the bright.

Besides these two different aspects, there are the "forceful sabi" and the "delicate sabi". The former is best illustrated in the "No". The underlying tone of the No in general is extremely serene. However, what forceful and tense serenity!

Forceful Sabi

For example, the Shirabyoshi in "Dojoji" is almost still in that part where she tries to approach the bell in which the monk is hiding. In that motionless motion is absorbed her whole self and force. The audience, too, is caught with this force and is brought to an extreme tension. The chanting is subdued here, and the monotonous beating of the drum and the hand-drum vibrates through the air, bringing the whole atmosphere to a deeper quietude and greater tension.

This "forceful sabi" is often found in our Nature. Let us stand before the rugged mountain that soars high and firmly before us, its rocks protruding fiercely after enduring many years of storm and erosion. One is struck by its force and is unawaringly enfolded into a deep tranquility that seems to be emitted from the whole mountain.

The force we experience here is not that of violence. It is a force that presupposes many years of intense training and endurance of hardship. It is a state of peace attained when force has overcome force and is imbedded deep within.

Let us now look at the contrasting "delicate sabi". The misty landscape where the mountain and river, the man and horse are blurred in the drizzling rain and seem to be melting into the atmosphere like a dream . . . this is an example of "delicate sabi" found in Nature.

In sculpture, there is the Suiko-butsu. Although somewhat hard in its lines, what is expressed in this art piece is something extremely delicate. It is an embodiment of frailty that seems not to be standing on earth but leaning softly on the air. The delicate smile on its face is a symbol of unbounded tenderness, where all self-will has been effaced. When one stands before it, the hardest of his will is softened, and he is drawn into a pure tranquility.

"Forceful sabi" leads us to the state of great quietude by drawing our body and soul into tension, while "delicate sabi" takes us to the same state by softening our soul.

Entrance to the First Exhibition of the Nippon Dramatic Painting Institute, recently held at Ueno.

Yaegaki-Hime

A painting by Tomoyo Jimbo. From the 1st Exhibition of the Nippon Dramatic Painting Institute.

Haiku and Nature

By M. Oshima
(Japan From Within)

In "haiku" the Japanese express their own feelings subtly through descriptions of nature, so briefly and so delicately that it leaves much to the imagination. By describing the calmness of the sea in spring, one is expressing his own serenity and composure. Description of the brilliant snow-crowned peak of Mt. Fuji against the sunrise is an expression of the poet's own pure and noble sentiments. The poet's attitude is naturalistic and realistic, yet not merely so; it is impregnated with human emotions.

A nun of about one century and a half ago left a touching "haiku":

> "Asagao ni
> Tsurube torarete
> Morai mizu."
> (The morning-glory
> has taken my well-bucket;
> I go to borrow water.)

Rising early, the poet had gone to draw water from her well, and discovered that the tendrils of the morning-glory had wrapped themselves around the well-bucket. Rather than to pluck off the blossoming vines, she went to borrow water from her neighbor. What a delicate expression of the poet's tender heart! There is no sugary sentimentalism in this sympathy with nature, yet it suggests vividly the gentleness of the poet.

The famous poet Basho of the seventeenth century has written:

> "Furu-ike ya,
> Kawazu tobikomu
> Mizu no oto."

Curtis Hidden Page has rendered a beautiful translation:

> "A lonely pond in age-old stillness sleeps
> Apart, unstirred by sound or motion—till
> Suddenly into it a lithe frog leaps."

This translation, far from literal, shows what wealth of imagery the subtle brevity of a seventeen-syllable poem can evoke.

The "haiku" is the most popular form among versifiers, which includes people in every walk of life. Its subject is always some aspect of nature, and unfailingly implies a certain season of the year through the object described. For example, the frog indicates early summer (May and June); the morning-glory implies autumn (September); snow, naturally the winter; and the plum blossoms, early spring.

The Japanese are very sensitive to seasonal changes, and all this is connected with their love of nature, their intimacy with her, to whom they actually endow a mind and soul. Thus, the Japanese feel a pan-psychism, a definite kinship with nature, a fusion.

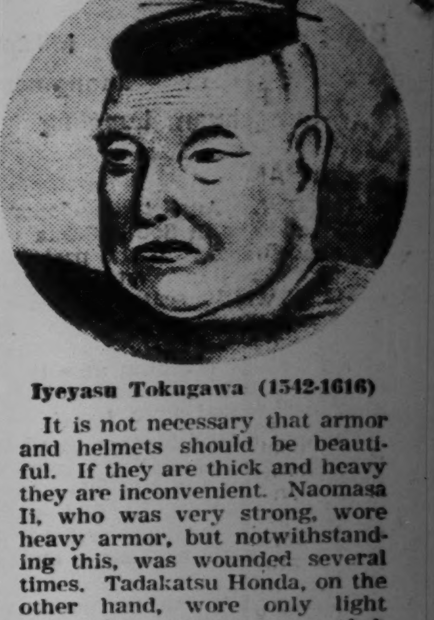
The "haiku" about the morning-glory is an example of their tendency to personify nature, endowing the flower with distinct human emotions. Thus do the Japanese express their own emotions indirectly through nature, for it is not in their temperament to give vent to their feelings directly. Their emotions are, therefore, always implied in descriptions of nature.

Tea Market Active

The tea market of Shizuoka was active on July 31, with the arrival of 15,000 kwan of tea of the second harvest and 1,500 kwan of the third harvest, says the Chugai. The market was stationary, though an upward tendency was in sight.

The third harvest consisted of the second and third classes and were of much finer quality than the tea of the second harvest.

Voices That Ring Through The Ages

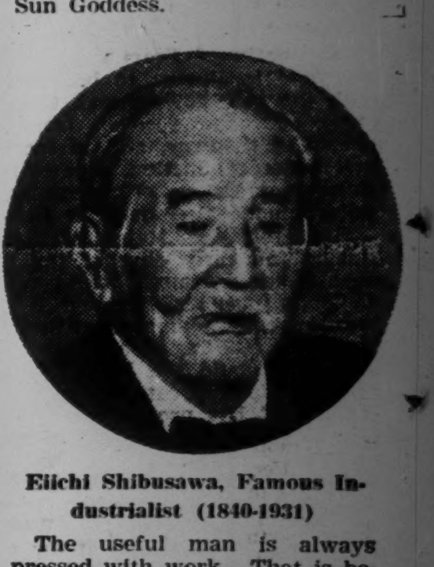


Iyeyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616)

It is not necessary that armor and helmets should be beautiful. If they are thick and heavy they are inconvenient. Naomasa Ii, who was very strong, wore heavy armor, but notwithstanding this, was wounded several times. Tadakatsu Honda, on the other hand, wore only light armor, but was never wounded. From this we may infer that in war it is better to use light and convenient things.

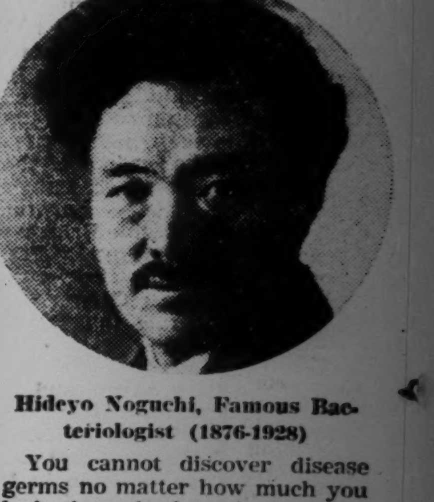
Shoin Yoshida, Famous Patriot (1831-1860)

The Great Sun-Goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, proclaimed that the Imperial Throne shall prosper as long as the heavens and the earth endure. Therefore Japan still endures, and as long as it endures, justice will evince itself. To be anxious at this time is to commit a grievous sin against the Great Sun Goddess.



Eiichi Shibusawa, Famous Industrialist (1840-1931)

The useful man is always pressed with work. That is because he always finds something to do and does it. And because others know that he is efficient, they bring their business to him one after the other.



Hideyo Noguchi, Famous Bacteriologist (1876-1928)

You cannot discover disease germs no matter how much you look through the microscope if you merely think, "Perhaps the germs are here." Success will attend your work only if you say, "The germs ARE here."

Radio Program

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "Nichinan Fukumoto, the Pioneer of the South," by Izumi Yanagida; Narration.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra, "Italia Symphony" (Mendelssohn).
8:00 Summer National School Hour: Song Exercise, "Go on Youth of Japan!"
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "I Lived in Burma," by Yoshi Inagaki; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Song Exercise, "The Sea."
11:00 Summer Educational Special Lecture: "Leaders and Training," by Tadaatsu Ishiguro.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Suite, "Poem Album of the Sea," by Tomiko Iguchi (Vocal solo), Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Akebono Chamber Music Band.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "Momotaro Advances With the Rising Sun Flag," by Naohiko Matsuda and others.
6:30 Cello solo, by Saburo Date.
7:30 Evening Talk; National Chorus.
8:00 Military Hour; Nagauta Music.
9:00 News; Popular Song Suite, "The New Map of Greater East Asia," by Koichiro Isshiki and others.

FEDERATION DRAFTS SPHERE COTTON PLAN

Existing Spinning Equipment In East Asia Ample to Meet Peacetime Demands

EXPANSION NEEDED LATER

Japan, Chosen, China Considered Most Suitable as Locations for Mills

The Japan Economic Federation is expected to shortly file its recommendation with the competent authorities on the establishment of the cotton spinning industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere based on the plan it worked out recently after a careful study of all matters concerned, says the Osaka Asahi.

The gist of the plan drafted by the Economic Federation reads as follows:

1. The existing equipment for cotton spinning in the Co-Prosperity Sphere is quite enough to meet all demands for cotton goods in peacetime.

Restoration of foreign trade after the present war will necessitate an expansion of the existing equipment of cotton spinning.

2. Taking into account the natural conditions of the localities in which the cotton mills are to be established, availability of labor, distribution of the spinning mills in the Co-Prosperity Sphere at present, etc. Japan, Chosen and China are considered to be most suitable as seats of the cotton mills.

3. Expansion of cotton plantations will be conducted in China at first, the southern regions being given secondary attention in this connection.

4. The cotton for home consumption and for manufacture of munitions must be produced in Japan Proper. Therefore, a required number of cotton spinning mills, with an ample supply of labor necessary for the operation of those mills, must be retained at home. Consequently, removal of many cotton mills with equipments and operatives from Japan Proper to China is not practicable for the time being. In other words, the expansion of the cotton spinning industry in China must be executed through the construction in China of new mills with equipments and labor.

In consideration of the various matters stated above, the time is still not ripe for Japan to consider the setting up of a self-supplying basis for raw cotton in the southern regions.

The adjustment of the cotton spinning industry in Japan must be executed in consideration of the special circumstances under which Japan stands at present.

Prior to the presentation of its opinion to the competent authorities, the Economic Federation is conducting a minute study and examination of its plan at the Cellulose Industry Department of the Federation with Mr. Seijiro Miyajima as Chairman.

Readers in Council

(Continued from Page 6)

while the latter was doing everything in her power to avoid a clash.

No Love for Peace

That Roosevelt had no intention to come to terms with Japanese Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, but was intent to push his imperialism into the whole world was testified by Lawrence Denis, American military commentator, in the "Foreign Weekly Letters" dated November 20, 1941, who declared: "Even if a temporary compromise may be arrived at, final friction between Japan and the United States will be unavoidable as long as the United States pursues its international new deal policy."

Like the Monster Cyclops, Roosevelt thought he was showing a special favor to Japan for not attacking and destroying her immediately, but for letting her survive a few more days until he licked Germany and Italy in Europe. Roosevelt was saying to Japan, like the Cyclope said to Ulysses: "I will give you special favor, O Japan, I shall let you linger on until I have killed Germany and Italy. You should consider it a special favor."

Nathaniel Peffer, noted American commentator, in the October, 1941 issue of the "Foreign Affairs," an official organ of the Council on Foreign Affairs, wrote how the United Nations were reserving the murder of Japan as the last of their atrocities. Remind you, Peffer wrote it months before the outbreak of the war. He wrote: "If Great Britain comes through the struggle with her navy unimpaired and her air force at the top of its form: if America is fully armed, with a navy and air force of unprecedented dimensions; and if the Chinese army remains intact, then Japan can be dealt with at a single stroke . . . Japan then could be shut off from the rest of the world by boycott and blockade. If Japanese troops did not in consequence evacuate China, planes, tanks and artillery could be poured into that country out of the surplus stocks left at the end of the war. The lack of heavy armament which has hampered China from the beginning would be quickly remedied And with Japan now on the defensive and isolated from the world, the threat of the convergence of British and American fleets in the Pacific and the massing of long-range bombers at Singapore, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Manila and Chungking would be decisive. . . In any event, Japan is going to be left impoverished and with the reckoning still to pay . . . Seen in perspective, it was on the whole fortunate. For if the democratic countries can bring about the defeat of Germany, they can eliminate Japan, as a mere incident to Germany's defeat."

Allied Violence

That is only a part of the calculated monstrocity of the Allied leaders. Another Cyclops of the Allied camp, Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister, exposed the real character of the Allies when he declared in London on July 17, 1942: "I am all for bombing open enemy towns; even for killing women and children."

Japan, like Ulysses and his friends, had been, as it were, shut up into a cave, with the entrance closed by a great rock, without supply of means for her subsistence, calculated to be destroyed after all her Allied nations had been crushed. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor she did the only biologically noble thing she could do to be true to herself. In so doing she proved as heroic as Ulysses when he pierced the eye of the Monstrous Cyclops. When Roosevelt and his stupid henchmen roared out against Japan "You have attacked us treacherously" they have only shown themselves as stupid and senseless as the Cyclops, and have made themselves the laughing stock of the whole world, because without knowing the fundamental principles of modern warfare, they plunged their country into the war and brought untold suffering on their people.

K. N.

August 2, 1942

Electric Bulbs for Home and Abroad

The electric bulb manufacturing factories are now exceptionally busy owing to the steady demand in connection with the rehabilitation of wartrodden areas in the southern countries. The above photo shows operators turning out excellent and durable bulbs to satisfy the consumption for home and abroad.

ALL AVAILABLE SHIPS NOW USED BY ALLIES

Brief Review Given of Wartime Marine Transportation Control Of U.S. and Britain

In reviewing the situation of wartime marine transportation control in the United States and Britain, the Kokumin revealed that, following its requisition of all the oceanic tramp ships and regular liners in December, 1939, Britain promptly pressed its coastal regular liners into service by January, 1941, in order to leave nothing desired in its naval activities.

At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the paper recalled, how British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt met in conference, and brought about the Anglo-American joint commission for coordinating their maritime transportation which was brought into existence in January, this year, on the basis of a pooling system for shipping.

In connection with the said Anglo-American joint commission, competent officials of the British Government, in the House of Lords, announced early in February that all shipping materials will be used jointly between Britain and the United States, being superintended by the commission, adding that the organ will also control the joint use of war supplies and shipping, the Kokumin explained.

Meanwhile, the United States in June, 1941, enacted the regulation concerning the taking over of foreign steamers, whereby vessels belonging to Germany, Italy, France and Denmark were put under its control, and these ships, in turn, were scheduled to be put where they would be most helpful to Britain.

At present, the United States is unifying its own shipping by means of the Anglo-American joint commission for coordinating their marine transportation and the Wartime Marine Traffic Control Bureau, quotes the paper.

It is reminded that official quarters of the United States announced that all its shipping had been pressed into service by April 18, the Kokumin concluded.

Bill Clearings

Aug. 3
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	302,104	164,330
Balance	74,434	29,983

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.1	+ .40
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.0	Same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.4	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

STOCK MART REACTS TO SEASONAL LULL

Volume of Transactions Taper Off With Arrival of Hottest Season of Year

The Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed a seasonal lull on Monday as is usually the case with the arrival of the hottest season of the year, and the volume of transactions began to taper off. It is felt that the market will stage a continued lull for some time.

Reflecting this trend, some of the listed wares in the long-term section slightly sagged, especially high-priced articles.

The short-term section and the spot market were likewise featureless except a strong undertone, and quotations remained firm within a narrow range of fluctuations.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.10, N.Y.K. ¥108.10, its new ¥93.00, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥101.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.30 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Sept	Oct.
Fuji Spining (50)	69.6		70.1	70.6
Do. new (25)			41.0	
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)			153.8	154.4
Do. new (25)	101.2		102.3	103.1
Teikoku Rayon n (37½)	89.7	d .5	89.8	89.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.1	u .2		46.5
Toyo Rayon new (50)	69.4			70.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.5	d .4	108.8	109.4
Do. new (37½)	93.3	d1.0	94.1	94.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.9	d .6	83.2	83.2
Do. new (25)	54.5	d .6	54.5	55.0
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3	u .3	88.0	87.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.6	d .1	85.1	85.9
Hitachi Works (50)		u .2	77.0	75.5
Third Section				
Ikegai Automobile Ind.			65.0	65.7
Toyo Ball Bearing			88.5	89.7
Japan Nickel	46.5	d .3	46.1	46.1
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	63.4		63.5	63.5
Japan Piston Ring		u .7	79.9	81.0
Furukawa Industry	138.9	d .1	94.5	95.1
Mitsubishi Machinery	139.8		139.4	139.3
Japan Fat	68.1	d .1		68.6
Japan Soda	41.9	d .5		42.7
Japan Oil	77.6	d .6	78.1	78.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
Second 5%	107.45	107.45	107.45	107.45
First 4%	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.3	134.3	133.8	134.1
N. Y. K., old	108.1	108.4	108.0	108.1
N. Y. K., new	93.1	93.1	93.0	93.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	151.9	151.9	151.9	....
Do. new	101.5	101.5	101.1	101.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.0	90.0	89.2	89.3
Osaka Stock, new	72.7	72.7	72.4	72.5
Japan Steel Tube	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.9
Japan Oil	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.2
S. M. Railway	76.6	72.5	72.2	72.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.5	84.5	84.3	84.3
Hitachi Works	76.3	76.6	76.0	76.6
Japan Mining	58.6			
Manchurian Ind.	57.9	57.9	57.9	

Plenty of Eggs Arrive

Encouraging news is contained in the Chugai which reports that as many as 3,675 boxes of eggs arrived at the central egg market of Tokyo on Friday. Of this total, 2,687 boxes will be distributed for the citizens' domestic consumption, 737 boxes for restaurants and other dating places and 252 for preferential consumers, adds the paper.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ADVANCES IN TAIWAN

Manufacturers Busily Engaged Enlarging Facilities to Increase Production

Concerning the remarkable progress which Taiwan is making of late in various synthetic industries, and which is considerably increasing the importance of Taiwan as Japan's base for southward advance, the Nikkan Kogyo gives a brief survey of the chemical industries there as follows:

The Japan synthetic chemical industry company of the Mitsubishi interests, which, after annexation of the Shinko Nitrogen Company, made its way into the world of chemical industry in Taiwan, is now hastening the construction of its factory at Karenko.

The company is expected to start its activities in Taiwan upon completion of its branch office at Kwarenko at the beginning of 1944, its activities involving the manufacture of carbide and nitrate of lime, which will be used in Taiwan as substitutes for ammonium sulphate. What remains, after this is intended for export to the southern regions.

Meanwhile, the Electric Chemical Industry Company of Taiwan is planning establishment of a factory at Sowo, Taihoku. After completion of the new factory in Sowo, the Keelung Factory of the company will devote itself to the production of ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese.

The Organic Composite Chemical industry Company of Taiwan which is under the indirect management of the Takasago Chemical Industry Company is busily engaged in the construction of a new factory at Shinchiku with a view to starting the production of carbide and other chemicals. In view of the increasing demand for carbide, the capital of the company will be increased from ¥5,000,000 as at present to ¥15,000,000.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

The name of the culprit was known, but so fallen was Okitsugu's popularity that he feared to report the robbery to the authorities lest it should add fuel to the fire of the public odium already so strong against him. The lucky fellow lived to enjoy his booty, unmolested by the law. In the following year (1787) Okitsugu was ordered to give up his fief of Sagara with its revenue of 25,000 Koku, and "retire," while the small fief of Shimomura, Mutsu, with the revenue of 10,000 Koku was "mercifully" bestowed on his grandson, Akioki Tanuma. A year after this, in 1788, the erstwhile "greater-than-Shogun" Okitsugu died in his seventieth year, unmourned and unpitied.

Vicissitudes of House

But such are the inscrutable vicissitudes of fortune that the descendants of Okitsugu Tanuma were fated to be retrieved from their ancestral ill fame. About 35 years passed after the last Tanuma of whom we heard—during which several men had succeeded to the headship of the family—and one Okimasa Tanuma, who represented the 15th Tanuma from Okitomo, was restored to the daimyoship of Sagara fief in Totomi.

Despite what his enemies and critics may say of Okitsugu Tanuma, he too played a significant role in history, though in his own way. Assuredly a man of brains and of action, he lacked the force of moral character to earn the respect and loyal backing of the people, with which he might have achieved wonders. We have learned that the fundamental motive and object of all drastic reforms and revolutions have been to place men of brains at the head of affairs and that such changes are generally made by those men about whom the opinions of posterity will differ. Sometimes we call them heroes and sometimes villains. In the epoch we have been considering it was the villain Tanuma who, even for a short space, had breathed a fresh atmosphere into the stagnant rule of the Shogunate. He fulfilled his destiny in a manner which brought its own lessons. He rose because he worked, consciously or otherwise, for the eternal principles of equity and justice, and his fall set in when he began to violate those principles he had once championed. But the story, if considered as a chapter in the history of feudal Japan, must be treated as part of the history of the decline and fall of Tokugawa power. Such a system of government—the government by a hereditary bureaucracy, composed of a limited number of privileged daimyo with a line of hereditary overlords above them, to the exclusion of all the "outside" daimyo and the people at large—could not endure for ever, and it ought to give food for reflection to these reactionaries who are still so blind to the mood and tenor of the times as to look back on the past with the wistful regret for the "good old Yedo"!

(End)

NEW LAW CONTROLS COST OF PRODUCTION

Latest Regulations Will Embrace Various Branches of Industry

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, following the enactment of late of the regulations concerning the calculation of the cost of production for iron manufacturing industry, casting industry, machine-tool industry, automobile industry and automobile body industry, is now considering the enactment of similar regulations for piston ring industry, electric machine and apparatus manufacturing industry, tracked rolling-stock manufacturing industry, fuse manufacturing industry, asbestos slate manufacturing industry, communications equipment manufacturing industry and leather manufacturing industry, of which a formal decision was reached among authorities concerned at the meeting held on July 31.

Regarding the rules for calculating the cost of production for the five industries specified in the foregoing paragraph, the authorities are taking necessary measures to see to their promulgation at an early date.

In addition to the fourteen industries mentioned above, those concerned are expected to establish the regulations concerning the calculation of the cost of production for many other lines of industries for example:

Mining industries—Coal mining, oil manufacturing, non-ferrous metal manufacturing industry.

Metallic industries—Special steel manufacturing industry, alloy manufacturing industry, aluminum manufacturing industry, magnesium manufacturing industry.

Mechanic industries—Optical instrument manufacturing industry, meters, weights and measurements manufacturing industry.

Cellulose industries—Cotton spinning industry, staple fiber and rayon weaving industry, woollen yarn manufacturing industry, paper manufacturing industry, pulp manufacturing industry.

Chemical industries—Artificial oil manufacturing industry, petroleum refining industry, electrolyzing industry, sulphuric acid manufacturing industry, nitric acid manufacturing industry, carbide manufacturing industry, fractionary distillation of tar, dyestuff manufacturing industry, paint manufacturing industry, cement manufacturing industry, rubber industry, fats and grease manufacturing industry, explosives manufacturing industry, soda ash manufacturing industry, electric industry, acetylene manufacturing industry and manufacturing of various chemical preparations, etc.

To Hold Inaugural Meeting

The inaugural general meeting of the Japan Asbestos Control Company (capitalized at ¥1,000,000) will take place at the Greater East Asia Meeeting Hall here on August 10, under the auspices of the Mining and Chemical Bureaus of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to whose strenuous efforts the new company owes its birth.

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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.

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Black Tea and Rubber Enhance Importance Of Ceylon on Economic Market of World

Surveying the fairly developed state of industries on Ceylon Island, an article in the weekly journal Economist deals at length with the position the island holds in connection with its economic relations with Great Britain.

The article in brief runs as follows:

"The latest census indicates that the total population in the island is roughly estimated at 5,500,000, and that the majority of the Ceylonese are engaged in agriculture. It is also understood that the staple products of Ceylon for international trade comprise black tea and rubber.

"Black tea from the island makes up for 12 per cent of the world production. Following India, the island ranks third in the world in black tea production. As regards rubber, the island accounts for 6.5 per cent of the world production, also ranking third in the world. Thus it can be seen that the rich production of black tea and rubber serves to enhance the economic importance of the island on the world market.

The cultivated area in the island is estimated at about 22 per cent and pastures at about 3 per cent of the entire island. Of the total area of 3,500,000 acres that is under cultivation coconut plantation occupy 31.4 per cent, rubber plantations 17.3 per cent, tea plantations 15.9 per cent, ricefields 2.4 per cent, cereal farms 3 per cent, cacao plantations 1 per cent and cinnamon plantations 0.7 per cent whereas cattle-raising is not so popular on the island, compared with the rest of the agricultural industries there.

Technical Industries

"The technical industries on the island are mostly centered on the finishing processes of agricultural products. According to the statistic records of 1939, the number of factories on the island totaled approximately 8,000. Of this total, those connected with black tea and rubber made up for more than 2,700, those connected with cinnamon, coconuts, oils and cereals more than 3,900, those connected with beverages and ice production 48 and those connected with lumber yards 13.

"The mining industry on the island came to attract international attention simultaneously with the development of graphite mining. In 1939, the graphite mines on the island totaled 692, and exports of this material during the same year amounted to 22,400 tons. On the other hand, ilmenite, monazite and precious stones, such as sapphire, ruby, moon stone and cat's eye stone are also found on the island.

"Overseas trade is likewise important for the Ceylonese so far as the coast line of the Indian Ocean is concerned. The unfavorable trade balance for several years on end was terminated in 1932, and exports from 1933 onwards scored a continuous excess over imports. As a matter of fact, the total volume of exports during 1939 swelled to 328,000 Ceyon rupees against the total volume of imports during the same year of 241,000 Ceylon rupees.

Percentages Given

"We give below the percentages of commodities shipped from Ceylon Island during 1939:

	Percentages
Black tea	57.0
Rubber	20.5
Coconut oil	4.0
Coconuts	2.2
Coconut fiber products	1.30
Graphite	1.0
Cinnamon	0.6
Cacao	0.5
Orange oil	0.4
Betel-nut oil	0.4

"Thus it is seen that black tea, rubber and coconuts combine to take up about 90 per cent of the total volume of exports from Ceylon.

"Commodities imported into Ceylon during 1939 are listed below:

	Percentages
Rice and other cereals	25.6
Cotton products	6.3
Sugar	3.8
Fertilizers	3.7
Coal	3.2
Spirits	0.7

"In view of the fact that the arable tracts of land on the island are utilized for tea, rubber and coconut plantations and, therefore, that no autarchy has yet been created for foodstuffs for the inhabitants of the island, rice is annually sought from overseas to such the extent of one-fourth the total volume of annual imports into the island.

"It will be remembered that the major half of Ceylon's overseas trade has been placed under British influence. For instance, Ceylon shipped to Britain more than 70 per cent of the total volume of exports during 1938, black tea alone exceeding 74,600 tons, or over 55 per cent of the total volume of exports, and rubber during the same year over 12,000 tons."

Y.S.B. QUOTES EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION RATES

Figures Issued Cover Period From July Thirteenth to Eighteenth Inclusive

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its weekly issued on July 24 the following exchange rates and commissions prevailing from July 20 to July 25 inclusive:

Foreign Exchange Rates
(Bankers' Conference Rates and Commissions)

French Indo-China (per 100 Piastres)	T/T	¥97.60
	Sight	96.85
	30 d/s	96.35
	60 d/s	96.10
	90 d/s	95.60
	Commission	0.50
Thailand (per 100 Bahts)	T/T	100.00
	Commission	1.00
Germany (per 100 Reichsmarks)	T/T	170.50
	Commission	1.10
Italy (per 100 Lires)	T/T	22.35
	Commission	0.25
France (per 100 Francs)	T/T	9.30
	Commission	1.10
Switzerland (per 100 Francs)	T/T	98.90
	Commission	0.85
Sweden (per 100 Kronors)	T/T	101.50
	Commission	1.00
Portugal (per 100 Escudos)	T/T	17.30
	Commission	0.25
Argentina (per 100 Pesos)	T/T	101.80
	Commission	0.77
Chile (per 100 Pesos)	T/T	13.75
	Commission	0.15
Peru (per 100 Soles)	T/T	65.50
	Commission	0.50

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

Established 1880

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1942

Burma's New Adventure

The new Central Administrative Organ of Burma, which assumed power with the advent of this month, constitutes a notable step in the process of restoring that country to the control of the Burmans' themselves. It is a step which should be hailed with joy, not only by all Burmese, but by every Asiatic who can see in this event one more milestone along the path of redemption of all Asia from the oppressive clutches of an alien imperialism.

The establishment of this new governmental body in Burma is nothing but the belated righting of an old wrong perpetrated by the British. Burma was originally a flourishing kingdom boasting of a brilliant civilization. But the British, after bludgeoning India into servitude, sought new worlds to conquer, and on the flimsiest of pretexts waged a series of three wars upon Burma. The consequence was that the British sliced off a substantial portion of Burmese territory in 1826, another portion in 1853, and in 1886 took over the entire kingdom, adding it to the British Indian Empire.

The vicissitudes of the present War of Greater East Asia which took the Japanese Forces into Burma must have appeared like a godsend to the patriots of Burma who had long been waging a brave but vain fight for freedom. This was the chance of a lifetime, a unique historical opportunity to throw off the hated shackles of British tyranny. It was no wonder that the Burmese people generally hailed the Japanese Forces as liberators and showered aid and cooperation upon them. And it was no wonder also that the Japanese reciprocated with sympathy and practical guidance, for it has always been the historic mission of Japan to stand as the champion of Asia against the aggressions of imperialistic Powers from afar.

The establishment of the new Central Administrative Organ is the logical outcome of this mutually helpful relationship between the Burmese patriots and the Japanese Army. It is a move which brings one step closer the ideal of Burma for the Burmese which is the natural goal of all the people of the country and with which the Japanese sincerely sympathize as evidenced by Premier Tojo's declaration. It is a step which will prepare the Burmese in a practical manner for the responsibilities which they are eventually destined to assume.

The success of the new governmental body is assured by the caliber of the leadership. Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator, is a man who has already been tested in the crucible of political combat with the British. A living martyr who has already suffered imprisonment and great danger for the cause of Burmese freedom, Dr Ba. Maw is a leader whose devotion to his ideal is unquestioned. The rapidity with which he organized the present Administrative Organ within two months of his commission to undertake its preparation attests to his practical abilities. Under such leadership, Burma should experience phenomenal progress.

As rosy as the prospects are for the future of Burma, however, it would not be justifiable to think that all the problems have been solved with the establishment of this Administrative Organ. A nation which has been in bondage for more than a generation can hardly be expected to resurrect itself overnight, and patient preparation is necessary before the ultimate goal can be achieved. As Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, has pointed out, there are certain conditions which must be met before the ideal of Burma for the Burmese can become a complete reality. These conditions are not arbitrary requirements desired by the Japanese; they are inescapable conditions inherent in the very nature of the actual situation. An examination will readily show that to be true.

One of the conditions is that Japan must emerge victorious over Britain in the final outcome of the War of Greater East Asia. Unless the British are driven out of East Asia for good, Burma can never hope to maintain her new status. Of what good are political maneuvers for the organization of a government in Burma if the British should return some day? The conclusive and decisive victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia is therefore the first requisite of a Burma for the Burmese. In view of this condition, it is logical that the Burmese should regard the war efforts of Japan as their very own. Only by an all out cooperation with Japan can they hope to reach their goal. The national goal of any people is something which cannot be served to them on a platter by others free of charge. It can only be won by fighting for it and by cooperating with those who are willing to give them aid in their fight.

Another of the conditions for a Burma for the Burmese is that the country should be made strong domestically. Even if the national goal should once be attained, it will not be possible to preserve it unless the country can maintain itself successfully. Not only the external danger of a return of British power but the internal danger of collapse from within must be guarded against. This protection from domestic dangers calls for rapid reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas ravaged by the recent military campaigns. It means that the fullest use must be made of the help of the Japanese who are the only people at present in a position to render any economic or technical assistance to the Burmese. It means that Burma must become an active member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for in the long run, dependence on Japanese help alone will not be enough. Help cannot remain forever one-sided. Economic cooperation with all the nations of the Sphere for the mutual profit of all is the only policy which can assure economic stability and prosperity on a long term basis for a new Burma.

The protection of Burma from domestic dangers also calls for the welding of the entire population into a solid unit. Political unity is an absolute necessity, which means that there must be a sound basis for that political unity in cultural and spiritual unity. A cultural and spiritual renaissance must therefore go hand in hand with military, political, and economic reconstruction.

These conditions indicate that much still remains to be done before the ideal of Burma for the Burmese can be completely assured. The task which lies ahead will not be easy, but nothing worthwhile can be won without commensurate effort. The establishment of the new Central Administrative Organ marks at least a significant, though an initial, step toward the eventual emergence of Burma as a strong and great nation. The congratulations of all Asia go to the Burmese people who have launched on this great adventure on the road to the fulfilment of their national destiny.

Bibliography of the 'No'

Only 200 pieces of the "No" remain at the present time, and these have been selected for their natural beauty from about 600 pieces; they are all most excellent and celebrated for their perfect construction. The 200 pieces of the "No" are divided into five main "No," and they are archaic in style and melodious in tone, and they deal mostly with historical subjects and are strongly tinged with the Buddhistic view of life.

It is customary for the "No" players to perform five or six acts in a day, in proper order; one or two pieces are selected from the five main "No," each piece according to its month.

(1) The First "No."—This "No" is called the 'Kami-No' (the God Play or the Deuteragonist Play). It is performed at the beginning and the object is to win the favor of the gods by praying to them first.

(2) The Second "No."—This "No" is called the 'Shura-No' (the Carnage Play). It is the one performed next to subjugate the devil; then it is dramatised with the accounts of the battle. Three pieces, the 'Ebira,' 'Tamura,' and 'Yashima,' of this kind are called the 'Triumphant Carnage 'Play'; and the 'Sanemori,' 'Tomonaga,' and 'Yorimasa' are called the 'Three Carnage Play; they are generally performed only on auspicious occasions.

(3) The Third "No."—This "No" is called the 'Kazura-Mono' (the Periwig Play or the Romantic Play). It is dramatised with a romantic love story.

(4) The Fourth "No."—This "No" is called the 'Kijo-No' (the Ogress Play or the Demoness Play), but it is not hideous as the name would imply. It is the dramatic play of an insane woman.

(5) The Fifth "No."—This "No" is called the 'Giri-No' (the Justice Play). It is dramatised with stories of justice and charity on the five cardinal virtues—Humanity, Justice, Politeness, Wisdom, and Fidelity.

Each piece of the "No" is performed in its own particular month of the year, which is according to the lunar calendar just as it was performed in days gone by.

A Year Ago Today

— August 4, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Waves of Japanese Naval bombers carried out vigorous attacks on various key cities in Szechwan and Anhwei provinces during the past four days, causing heavy damage to military establishments.

• • •

German troops advancing east of Smolensk captured an important crossroad on the main highway leading to Moscow and thereby cut off the retreat of encircled Soviet soldiers. The German High Command further announced that another big battle which will result in the decimation of many Soviets is going on 250 kilometers south of Kiev.

CANONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RAPIDLY UNDERGOING CHANGES

Concept About Territory Being Sacrosanct Has Been Modified by Varied Interpretations

By THOMAS BATY
(Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan)

Part I

International law is not insusceptible of change. Resting as it does on universal opinion, it necessarily alters with fluctuations of that opinion. An international act which jars on the general sense of what is proper and produces a feeling of insistent irritation in the nerve centers of the mass of instructed people throughout the world, is contrary to international law. Every statesman, of course, not only may, but must, judge for himself whether a particular act is or is not certain to produce this universal jarring of the nerve-centers. But the physical fact that it does or does not, is, like every other physical fact, totally independent of his opinion about it. And it is a difficult and delicate matter to diagnose the state of world opinion, and to appreciate correctly what will irritate it and what it will placidly accept.

It is proposed in what follows to attempt to indicate in what directions general opinion has undergone modifications in the course of the past few decades. As the late Lord Loreburn, once Chancellor of Great Britain, said: "We must study things not as they were, but as they are now."

Sacrosanct Nature of Territory

In the first place, it seems to me that the nerve of territorial sacredness has become atrophied. Since the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the very basis of international law in the West has been territorial independence. Independence so perfect and entire, that it tolerated no interference within the limits of the territory, not even for the sake of conscience or religion. The slightest invasion was considered as much a just cause for war, as necessarily war itself. It was a thing that must inevitably sting into fierce reaction the weakest and most ill-prepared. It was war, apart altogether from the question of how the Invaded State would behave. When Louis XIV invaded the Netherlands, "sans que la paix soit rompue de notre part," he merely made himself ridiculous. But in our own time we have seen this universal sense of the sacredness of territory disappearing. Nations may continue to entertain a keen sense of the sacred inviolability of their own territory. But the general conviction of the sacredness of all territory is vanishing.

Henry Clay had written in 1826: "It is the undoubted right of every nation to prohibit or to allow foreign commerce with all, or any part, of its dominions wherever situated." Yet, twenty-seven years later, the demand of an ambitious American naval officer that Japan should accept American entry and American trade was made by means of a forcible entry, and it was preceded by a like demand made by Britain on China. China and Japan, it seems, were not to be permitted to manage their own territories in their own way—even if war had to be resorted to for the purpose. But they and Thailand and Persia were far away from the West, where the law of nations was elaborated: besides, it was widely maintained that outside the self-satisfied circle of Caucasian nations, no real nations or laws for nations existed at all. So in spite of these incidents, the idea of the sacrosanct nature of territory persisted in its pristine strength in the Occident; and certainly it was all the more strongly clung to in the East.

Pioneer Aggressor

The United States, as usual, had been pioneers in the art of aggression. The Argentine Republic having established a governor and a colony in the Malvinas, or Falkland Islands, in 1829, the United States Government simply flung them out in 1831 in the interest of seal-hunting. These Islands, however, were, again, a long way off, and very small and isolated; nor had Argentina exercised more than a temporary possession there. The nineteenth century proceeded tranquilly without any more disturbing incidents affecting national security—except for one or two instances of the occupation of territory where people were altogether sympathetic to the invaders, and one or two naval outrages in remote seas—until the very end of its epoch. Then, in 1895, a British force, on the deliberate orders of a liberal government, landed in the independent state of Nicaragua and seized possession of the Corinto customs house as security for the payment of a petty and disputed private claim. That event is the real starting point of decay in the nerve of national independence. It was quickly followed by others of a similar significance.

In 1901 the French occupied the Turkish island of Mitylene as a security for a like petty, private demand connected with wharfage at Constantinople. In 1904, 1910 and 1911, Anglo-American forces were used dictatorially to prevent fighting in San Domingo, Nicaragua and Honduras respectively. In this they imitated the misconduct of the United States when it threatened Colombia with violence if it attempted in 1903 to retain its territory of Panama.

The appetite "grew with what it fed on." During the World War, Athens, Salonika and Corfu were seized by the Allies, and in 1922 Italy bombarded and occupied the latter place. The inconclusive character of the Report of the League of Nations "Committee of Jurists," apopinted to report on the Corfu affair, showed how far the nerve had decayed. They proclaimed that there were occasions on which international law permitted armed violence without war—and although this may be technically true, their failure to emphasize the excessively stringent limitations which render that principle almost nugatory set the seal of inefficacy on the dogma of territorial sanctity. In Webster's words proclaiming that sanctity, the State which exercises violence in the territory of another must show "a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no instant for deliberation," enabling a State to do properly in its friend's territory for itself what that friend would naturally do if given time and opportunity. The classic case is the destruction in American territory of the p.s. Caroline which was on the point of being used for an armed expedition into Canada, which Washington was too far away to prevent.

Japanese Courtesy

Evidently the Corinto, Mitylene and Corfu cases were entirely different from this in character. Yet in the discussions of the Institut de Droit International at Paris in 1934 on "armed reprisals," the word 'Corfu" was never pronounced nor were "Corinto" and "Mitylene!" Sanctity, was henceforth to be a matter for fine-spun argument—no longer an imperious instinct. Japan has been meticulously careful to obtain French and Thai consent, before her troops entered Indo-China and Thailand: but have other Powers been as scrupulous elsewhere? The writer offers no opinion as to whether this developement is right or wrong beneficial or prejudicial: it is sufficient to observe its existence.

Somewhat closely connected with this phenomenon is another modern development which can scarcely be said as yet to have obtained general approval. This is a tendency for military occupation of an area to be regarded as an acquisition of sovereignty. England led the way, in 1900, by proclaiming the "annexation" of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal while there were still Boer troops actively in the field in those countries. It is usually said that in medieval times such a substitution of sovereignty was the normal consequence of military occupation; the writer has adduced a good deal of evidence to show that this view is a mistake, and that it was only when an invader claimed to be already the rightful owner of the invaded land by descent that he asserted that his invasion invested him with the rights of a sovereign there. (See Yale Law Journal: May, 1927, pp. 966-976). At any rate, the modern law of nations recognizes no substitution of sovereignty allowing the occupant to change the laws and institutions of the occupied territory, although of course it invests him with power to do all that is dictated by military necessity. The British attempt to go further, and to treat the Boer States as extinguished when their troops began to give way, was evidently unlawful and tyrannical. But it provoked no great and general indignation; and perhaps a usage to regard the occupant as sovereign is in process of formation. It can scarcely, however, be said to be as yet established; the Germans scrupulously refrained in the last World War from acting as sovereign in any part of Belgium, however firmly and long occupied by their troops. Britain affected to change the national character of Cyprus and Egypt, where her enemy Turkey was the paramount power; but she would have been the first to protest against a change during the war in the national character of Flanders.

In the case of wars which reveal a deep cultural cleavage between the combatants, it is not difficult to see that the principle of abstention from unnecessary interference can hardly be sustained. Is it possible to imagine Catholics allowing the exercise of heretical Protestantism in occupied territory during the Wars of Religion—or Protestants then and there complacently permitting the "idolatries" of Babylon?

(To Be Continued)

Burma for the Burmese

READERS IN COUNCIL

Ulysses and Roosevelt

To the Editor:

When the nations of the world take up arms against one another as they do today, some governments squander money like water for the fabrication of news, intent to pour oil on the flame of mutual hatred, the good people of the world are at a loss as to what to think for themselves. They have been told from their childhood to respect truth, but truth is not held in much respect in these days.

I have recently been re-reading Homer's Odyssey, and find him full of refreshing wisdom without the sting of the Hebrew Prophets.

Homer tells how Ulysses, in the course of his long wonderings arrived at the land of the Cyclops. This story is familiar to all children. Taking a few of the crew Ulysses landed on the island of the Cyclops, to see if there were any hospitable people who might aid and offer the wanderers shelter.

One-Eyed Monster

Ulysses and his men came upon a great cave of the Cyclops, where were many sheep and goats, and amidst them stood a huge one eyed monster.

I quote a passage from the "Odyssey" rendered into poetic English by William Cooper.

"We found
"At its extremity, fast by the sea,
"A cavern, lofty and dark-brow'd above
"With laurels; in that cavern slumb'ring lay
"Much cattle, sheep and goats, and a broad court
"Enclosed it, fenced with stones from quarries hewn,
"With spiry firs, and oaks of ample bough.
"Here dwelt a giant vast, who far remote
"His flocks fed solitary, converse none,
"Desiring, sullen, savage, and unjust."

You remember how Ulysses fared in the cave. Ulysses recounted to the Cyclops the hardships he experienced in his wanderings through stormy seas and strange lands, and begged of him, in the name of Jove, the god of hospitality, to give him a kindly shelter.

Respects No God

But the Cyclops thundered out and called Ulysses "a fool" for asking him to be kind in the name of God, for he held no God in respect. The Monster grasped at two of Ulysses' friends, and dashing them against rocks, killed them and made supper of them. Homer continues:

"With his arms extended, sprang
"Toward my people, of whom seizing two
"At once, like whelps against his cavern-floor
"He dashed them, and their brains spread on the ground.
"These piece meal hewn, for supper he prepared,
"And, like a mountain-lion, neither flesh
"Nor entrails left, nor yet their marrowy bones."

Well, you remember what happened next. Ulysses offered the Monster strong drink he had brought from his ship. The Cyclops went wild with delight with the wine and cried out:

"But this—this is from Above—a stream
"Of nectar and ambrosia, all divine."

For giving him this wonderful wine the Cyclops declared that he will show Ulysses a special favor as reward by leaving him alive until the Cyclops ate all of Ulysses' friends. The Monster then went fast asleep after closing the entrance to the cave by placing a huge rock so that no one could remove it and escape.

Now you remember what wise Ulysses and his friends did to save themselves. They found a big spike of olive-wood, one end of which they sharpened by thrusting into glowing embers. Ulysses and his friends carried the big spike, and bored it into the eye of the sleeping Cyclops.

Treacherous Attack

The Cyclops woke up with pain and shrieked: "They attacked me treacherously; without declaration of war they attacked and pierced my eye and blinded me."

Now, this is a well-known episode in the Odyssey. The wonderful thing about the ancient classic is its objectivity, and the universal appeal it has to all people of the world.

When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, President Roosevelt, and his henchmen howled "Treacherous attacks! The Japanese attacked the American forces at Pearl Harbor treacherously, without warning."

Now, we know President Roosevel, Mr. Hull, Colonel Knox, Colonel Stimson and other war-mongers of Washington have acted like big senseless brats. As a matter of fact those big pulpy boys had been at war against Japan for years before the Pearl Harbor debacle. Shooting war is not the only thing known as war. The Washington Administration had been waging "propaganda" and "economic" war against Japan for years which was just as deadly as any shooting war. Like the inhospitable Monster Cyclops of the Odyssey the United States shut up Japan in an economic cave, and closed the entrance to the outside world by rocks of the Closed Door Policy, such as boycott and embargo, immigration ban in her attempt to kill the Japanese by slow starvation. Peace-loving Japan, however, in good faith, endeavored to negotiate with the Washington administration for a quick solution of Pacific problems. Mr. Roosevelt and his henchmen, pretending they had peaceful intentions, procrastinated the solution from April to December, 1941. All the while, Mr. Roosevelt intended to squash the conferences at his convenience. The Roosevelt Administration, all along, was waging tough economic war against Japan

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JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Decline of Yedo Shogunate

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part VIII

Before long Yedo saw two funerals which gave the citizens opportunities to express their opinion on the two actors in the recent tragedy. Sano's funeral was that of a hero—of one who had killed the enemy of the country, and his tomb in Asakusa drew many worshippers, who, with offerings of flowers and incense, revered him as the "deity who would usher in better times." Okitomo's funeral elicited nothing but stones and missiles, and many luckless spectators were injured who stood among the lines of jeering crowds through which the cortege passed.

Public opinion, once it found its tongue against the Tanumas, steadily grew more vociferous, which Okitsugu's political enemies doubtless helped, till it reached the highest authorities, in the Shogunate. In other words, the Three Honorable Houses and other anti-Tanuma forces in the court were so emboldened as to determine that the administration be reorganized, which of course meant the expulsion of the Tanuma influence.

Okitsugu's prestige in and out of the court fell grievously; and the lower it fell the fiercer grew the public indignation against him. The favorite had no friend in the hour of his calamity! His sins and irregularities were counted out and openly discussed; and the Three Honorable Houses were resolved to give him a severe retributive justice, which, needless to say, was made retrospective. To begin with, they made him tender his resignation (on August 27, 1786).

Iyeharu Dies

Early in 1786 the Shogun Iyeharu fell ill, and grew worse till his condition was despaired of. Rumors were set afloat that Tanuma had attempted to poison the Shogun. On the 8th of September the Shogun died, 50 years old, leaving behind him the reputation of one, who, "though he was not an imbecile, was too lazy to attend to his duty, and thus gave the treacherous Tanumas the chance to misrule the country." The young Eleventh Shogun now succeeded, and his chief adviser, the famous reformer, Matsudaira Sadanobu, began straightway to carry out a drastic reform.

Now came the final over brow of the old Okitsugu with tragic swiftness. The more prominent of Okitsugu's proteges had already been discharged. In October, within a month of Iyeharu's death, they took 20,000 Koku off Okitsugu's revenue and confiscated his palatial Yedo mansion and his richly-stored warehouses in Osaka. The rigor of the punishment may be imagined by the fact that he was given only two days in which to evacuate his Yedo mansion. Numerous cartfuls of precious goods were transported from the Tanuma mansion—all bribes and presents! As one of the retainers who supervised the removal looked on the treasures with an envious eye, an evil thought entered his mind: a single cartful of these trinkets would let him live in comfort all his life. So he decamped with one cart-load of the precious goods.

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